

DAILY REPORT

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PRC DELEGATES ADDRESS POPULATION CONFERENCE

OW161752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Two hundred parliamentarians from 71 countries met to discuss population and development here today. The international parliamentarians' conference on population and development follows the week-long U.N. International Conference on Population which ended here yesterday. Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid attended the opening ceremony of the two-day conference.

Qian Xianzhong, head of the Chinese National People's Congress delegation, told the conference that in China, the world's most populous country, population control would not only help economic development and improve living standards, social stability and ecological balance, but also influence the population and development of the world. Qian was awarded the U.N. population prize in 1983. Qian said "family planning is a basic national policy of our state. We will endeavor to accomplish our work in all spheres better, more thoroughly and more meticulously." Two other Chinese parliamentarians, Xu Dixin and Hu Dehua, spoke on socio-economic development and population and on women's position and population control in China.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said that it was not enough to rely on government efforts to solve the population problem, parliamentarians should coordinate actively with their governments to bring population growth into line with development. Fukuda is president of the World Parliamentarians' Council on Population and Development and honorary president of the current conference. President of the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Union Congress Humberto Lugo Gil called on all the governments in the world to adopt a principle of narrowing the bridge between the poor and the rich so as to guarantee peace, development and people's benefits.

The conference is organized by the World Parliamentarians' Council on Population and Development as a supplement to the U.N. population conference. The World Parliamentarians' Council on Population and Development was established in 1982 with the aim of providing parliamentarians with a forum to study the population and development problem, promote the exchange of views on population and development policy and planning, and offer financial assistance to exchange activities on population.

MORE ON UN OFFICIALS AT BEIJING CONFERENCE

Meet With Huang Hua

OW161633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Dr Arpad Bogsch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of the United Nations, and his party here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Bogsch and his party are here attending a course on the judicial aspects of industrial property jointly sponsored by WIPO and the Chinese Supreme People's Court and the 1984 international seminar in Beijing on trademarks.

Before the meeting, Huang Hua met with representatives from other countries attending the course and seminar. Director General Bogsch also presented at the meeting a gold meal, WIPO's highest reward, to Wu Heng, advisor to the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission, for his contribution to the establishment of patent system in China and the protection of the interests of inventors.

Trademarks Seminar

OW131314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- An international seminar on trademarks opened here today. Jointly sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China, the seminar is attended by Doctor Arpad Bogsch, director general of WIPO, and representatives and trademark experts from 10 countries.

In the four days of the seminar, participants will deliberate on the choice and examination of trademarks and the protection of exclusive rights to the use of registered trademarks. They will also explain international conventions and organizations on trademarks and the trademark laws and systems of various relevant countries.

Ren Zhonglin, director general of China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce, addressed the opening meeting. He said: "In view of China's policy of opening to the outside world, our government attaches great importance to the promotion of international cooperation in the field of trademarks." In 1980, China joined WIPO, one of the 15 "specialized agencies" of the United Nations system of organizations, responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property, including trademarks, throughout the world.

By the end of 1983, China had reached reciprocal trademark agreements with 30 countries. In addition, several countries have been permitted to register their trademarks in China on a reciprocal basis. In the 1979-1983 period, the number of trademarks of foreign enterprises registered in China had increased from 5,130 to more than 15,400 -- a three-fold increase, with Japan and the United States topping the list with 3,983 and 3,116 respectively. More than 1,000 trademarks have also been registered from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

HUANG GANYING FETES UN CHILDREN'S FUND OFFICIAL

OW121310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with and feted here this evening Dr. Carl Taylor, new representative of the United Nations' Children's fund in China. Present on the occasions were Wang Shuxian, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and other officials of the representative office of the U.N.'s Children's Fund in China.

ZHI GONG DANG GROUP BACK FROM U.S., PHILIPPINES

OW142214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Zhi Gong Dang visiting group led by Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, returned to Beijing by plane on the afternoon of 13 August after concluding visits to the Philippines, Canada and the United States. The visiting group left Beijing on 24 June. During the trip abroad the group visited schools, hospitals, and enterprises run by local Overseas Chinese and was given a warm reception by local Overseas Chinese communities.

DENG, 'FIT AS A FIDDLE,' MEETS U.S. GUEST

OW161130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beidaihe, Hebei Province, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met with noted American physicist Professor Samuel C.C. Ting here today.

When the professor arrived at the meeting hall, Deng Xiaoping warmly shook hands with him and said with a smile, "I haven't seen you for quite a long time. You have done a lot in these years." Professor Ting said: "I'm very glad to see that you are in such good health." Deng said: "I'm fit as a fiddle. I've just had an hour-long swim in the sea." After a 30-minute conversation, Deng gave a luncheon for Professor Ting. Yan Dongsheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present on the occasion. Professor Ting is in China on a lecture tour as guest of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FETED IN BEIJING

OW161529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman was honored at a dinner here tonight hosted by Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing. Liu and Lehman described their three hours of talks at Chinese Navy Headquarters earlier today as wide-ranging and "beneficial to the naval forces of both countries."

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's visit to China last year and Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping's recent American tour had laid a sound basis for friendly exchanges between the armed forces of the two countries, Liu added.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese at 1611 GMT on 16 August carries a similar item which at this point adds: "He expressed the belief that Secretary Lehman's current visit will enhance understanding and promote friendly exchanges between the naval forces of the two countries."]

["Lehman said in the toast that he was very satisfied with the talks held this morning covering a wide range of topics. He said he hoped to further increase friendly exchanges between the naval forces of the two countries."]

Also present at tonight's dinner were An Liqun, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Navy, and Charles W. Freeman, interim charge d'affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. Lehman arrived in Beijing yesterday for a ten-day visit to China.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS AMERICAN STUDENTS

OW170927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Considerable progress has been made in advancing friendly ties between the Chinese and American people, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress, said here today.

Deng told a group of 11 visiting American elementary and high school students that she hoped the progress would continue. "I hope that the young people of both China and the United States will take up their historical responsibility and carry on the friendship of the two peoples from generation to generation and contribute to the development of their own countries and to safeguarding world peace," she said.

Since arriving in China on August 11, the American students have held art exhibitions in Beijing and Shanghai. They will also visit Hohhot, in Inner Mongolia. The group is led by Chib-ping Sobelman and Yuan Xiaoyuan, president and vice-president of the Foundation for American-Chinese Cultural Exchange.

U.S. ISSUES STATEMENT ON REAGAN'S 'JOKE'

OW161707 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a report from Washington, in response to the TASS statement on President Reagan's joke about "bombing the Soviet Union," the U.S. State Department on 15 August accused the Soviet Union of "exaggerating the event to attain its propaganda aim."

While testing a microphone prior to his weekend radio address on 11 August, Reagan said jokingly that he had "signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever" and that the United States "begins bombing" the Soviet Union "in 5 minutes." TASS was authorized to issue a statement on 15 August denouncing the U.S. President's unprecedented hostile insult and attack against the Soviet Union.

In response to the TASS statement, the U.S. State Department issued a cautiously worded statement saying that the Soviet Union is attempting to use this matter to distract people's attention from the Soviet Union's unwillingness to hold nuclear weapons talks.

However, Reagan's joke has been criticized at home in the United States and in West European countries. U.S. Democratic Party spokesman (Troy Michael) said: "I simply couldn't believe it. The President joked about starting a war with the Soviet Union in front of many people, not to mention before the press." Democratic presidential nominee Mondale also said that as President, Reagan "should be very, very careful" about what he says. Newspapers in West European countries also published articles criticizing Reagan for making "an unbecoming" joke.

BEIJING RUSSIAN REVIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS RACE

0W161359 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Unattributed Beijing radio review: "Practical Actions Are Important in U.S.-Soviet Detente"]

[Text] On 12 August in Dublin, Sean MacBride, well-known Irish public figure, winner of the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes, and chairman of the International Peace Bureau, published the replies to his letters of U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Chernenko. In their replies the two leaders expressed their desire to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In June this year Reagan said that no one would win a thermonuclear war, and that everything must be done to avoid this kind of war. He proposed a summit conference to discuss the problem of disarmament. Following this, MacBride wrote letters to the supreme leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his 24 July reply Chernenko wrote on the one hand that all of the U.S. Administration's practical actions contradict its declared desire for talks and for improvement in relations, while on the other hand he stated that we too would like to have good relations with the United States but the corresponding will must be demonstrated by both sides.

In his 29 July reply to MacBride's letter, Reagan wrote: I assure you that I and my government are searching for ways to help build relations with the Soviet Union on an even more stable and more constructive basis.

Although the replies of both countries' leaders are not identical, they nevertheless have one thing in common: the desire to improve relations. Everyone knows that U.S.-Soviet relations concern other countries as well. They are super-superpowers, leaders of the two large blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. Their global struggle for hegemony is the main cause of the arms race, and their annual military expenditures total more than half of all military expenditures in the world. Their nuclear arsenals hold more than 95 percent of the world's reserves of these kinds of weapons. Their arms race extends from the land, sea, and air into space. They both declare that they possess weapons of super-lethal power. It should be noted that if they use these weapons, all the peoples of the world will suffer. Therefore genuine relaxation of tensions and improved relations between the United States and the USSR are closely linked with the cause of world peace. If the leaders of the United States and the USSR speak about improving relations on the basis of a sincere desire for it and not for show, then this should be welcomed by all who desire peace on earth.

However, the behavior of the superpowers must be judged by actions, not by words. One need not look far for examples. For instance, after the breakdown last year in the Geneva talks on nuclear arms, both the United States and the Soviet Union began speeding up the deployment of missiles in Europe and thereby made the situation in that region explosive. At the end of June, the Soviet Union proposed holding talks on space weapons, which has now become a new topic of their mutual attacks. They are now hiking the arms race and strengthening the struggle for strategically important positions in the Third World countries. None of this has anything in common with and contradicts the declarations about a desire for improved relations being made by U.S. and Soviet leaders.

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In his recent government work report, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, quite clearly declared: We hope for a moderation in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and do not want an exacerbation in their confrontation insofar as this would intensify the threat of war. We hope that the U.S. and USSR leaders will turn their words about an improvement in relations into practical actions.

BEIJING RADIO ON DPRK PREMIER'S CHINA VISIT

SK170138 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Unattributed talk: "The First Visit to China by DPRK Premier Kang Song-san"]

[Text] On the morning of 5 August, a special plane from Pyongyang slowly landed at the Beijing airport. Comrade Kang Song-san, who assumed the DPRK's premiership last January, alighted first from the special plane. Comrade Chen Puru, chairman of our country's reception committee and minister of railways, ardently welcomed Premier Kang Song-san to China, warmly shaking hands with him. In the afternoon Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a grand welcoming ceremony, warmly received Comrade Kang Song-san, and held talks with him.

Comrade Kang Song-san told Premier Zhao Ziyang: After I assumed the premiership, President Kim Il-song talked first of all about my visit to China and said that, through my visit, I should exchange greetings with Chinese leaders and further develop the friendly relations between Korea and China. He also said that, through Chinese comrades, I should inquire about Chinese experience in developing light industry and improving the people's standard of living.

The day after their arrival in Beijing, Premier Kang Song-san and other Korean comrades visited the Beijing brewery to inquire about the status of light industry in China.

When Premier Kang Song-san alighted from a sedan, hundreds of young workers lining the roads of the brewery complex warmly welcomed the Korean comrades, waving bunches of flowers. They regarded as a matchless glory the visit to the brewery by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK, a friendly fraternal country. In the reception room Comrade (Chang Yongqi), acting manager of the brewery, gave Premier Kang Song-san a glass of Beijing Beer specially made at the brewery. After swallowing a mouthful of beer, Premier Kang Song-san said, with a smile: It tastes very good and [words indistinct].

Premier Kang Song-san asked if Beijing Beer is the best in China. In response to this question, Comrade (Chang Yongqi) said: The best beer is Qingdao Beer. The Beijing Beer of special make is appraised as the second-best or third-best beer. Premier Kang Song-san nodded and said: I hope that your beer will exceed in quality the beers of other breweries.

Comrade Chen Puru, minister of railways, who accompanied Premier Kang Song-san to the brewery, asked the acting manager of the brewery, who is 38 years old and a graduate of Beijing Engineering University, if he has self-confidence. He confidently said: We have set a goal of competing with or exceeding in quality even the world's most famous beers. We should make constant efforts to this end because some of our indices have not yet reached the level of those beers.

The Beijing brewery was built in 1941. When the brewery was built the annual production capacity was only 2,000 tons. However, this brewery now produces 55,000 tons of beer annually. To expand its production the brewery introduced a bottling machine from a foreign country. Not long ago, this brewery exchanged technology with a group of [word indistinct] dispatched by the Pyongyang brewery. The two learned much and gained much experience from each other.

Watching the automatic operation of the bottling assembly line with keen interest, Premier Kang Song-san told his Chinese comrades: Within just a few years you have achieved great successes in production. This shows that the Chinese party and government pay close attention to the people's standard of living. In accordance with the decisions of the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, the Korean Government is also concentrating efforts on developing light industry, improving the quality of goods, and increasing the variety of products. We are both making efforts to improve the people's standard of living.

After a tour and inspection of Beijing City, Premier Kang Song-san left for Shanghai, China's most industrialized city.

When he alighted from the plane, Premier Kang Song-san was driven directly to Shanghai Exhibition Hall from the airport. Accompanied by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, he inspected the exhibition hall's general showroom, where products of light industry, the textile industry, the electronics industry, the chemical industry, the paper industry, and the medicinal and pharmaceutical industry were on display.

As soon as he entered the exhibition hall a Korean song began reverberating throughout the hall. Premier Kang Song-san said to Mayor Wang Daohan, "This is a song from the famous Korean revolutionary opera 'Sea of Blood.'"

Mayor Wang said "Sea of Blood" was performed in Shanghai in 1972. It made the whole city of Shanghai seethe like a boiling pot. Many people were disappointed that they missed the opera.

Looking at a stereo tape recorder with a built-in microphone and 35-watt power output, Premier Kang Song-san wanted to know in detail what factory produced it and what its functions were.

In the show room where wristwatches were on display, Premier Kang Song-san asked a woman introducing the goods there which was the highest quality watch and at what factory it was made. The young guide, finding herself unprepared for such a question, did not answer quickly. Lightly patting the shoulder of the young girl, Premier Kang said: Why don't you say that all the watches manufactured in Shanghai are good?

Upon hearing this, every Chinese and Korean comrade around him burst into roaring laughter. At this moment, one of the briefers picked up a piece of paper coming out of a copying machine and handed it to Premier Kang Song-san. Premier Kang Song-san, looking at the sheet of paper, said: It is wonderful. The copying is clear. After praising the copying machine in fluent Chinese, Premier Kang Song-san read the Chinese characters printed on the copied paper, which said: "We wholeheartedly welcome Premier of the DPRK State Administration Council Comrade Kang Song-san."

While inspecting the exhibition hall, Premier Kang Song-san observed that Shanghai's industry has greatly developed during the past few years.

Shanghai's gross industrial product in 1983 amounted to 67.8 billion yuan, one-ninth of the nation's gross industrial product. This shows an increase of 6.6 percent compared to the previous year and 27.6 percent compared to that of 1978. Most conspicuous was the increase in consumer goods production. The production of consumer goods has grown 8.5 percent annually and the number of new products and [word indistinct] have reached some 20,000.

Premier Kang Song-san was very pleased at the successes achieved by the Chinese people. It was 2200 when Premier Kang Song-san returned to his hotel. Refusing to take a rest, he requested the Chinese comrade accompanying him to run on the hotel television the tape of the Chinese women's volleyball team defeating the American team at the 23d Olympic Games. Premier Kang Song-san had heard the news of the Chinese volleyball team beating the American team 3-0 at an earlier banquet hosted by General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

The two leaders were very pleased at this news. When Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the Chinese women's volleyball team for playing a good game, Comrade Kang Song-san congratulated the Chinese women's volleyball team on its winning a gold medal at the 23d Olympic Games, said it was a gift from the Chinese women's volleyball team to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

He added: This is a victory not only for the Chinese people, but also for the Korean people and for Asia.

On the morning of 9 August Premier Kang Song-san and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin paid a visit to [word indistinct], a new village built in the northern part of Shanghai. This new village is one of 12 new residential areas that Shanghai City built with great effort. Under construction in this new residential area, where houses of some 950,000 square meters are expected to be built, are 33 buildings of 24 floors, along with a cultural hall, a movie house, a theater, a playground, a middle school, a university, a kindergarten, a hospital, and a nursing home for the elderly. Some 20,000 families are living in this new residential area.

With 39 percent of the entire project already completed, some 27,600 residents have moved into the new houses.

Premier Kang and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin entered a house, house No 22. The owners of the house were a newly-married couple. They welcomed the Korean guests very cordially into their living room.

Overwhelmed and pleased by the presence of the Korean guests, the couple forgot to invite Premier Kang Song-san to sit down and began telling him about the happy life they were leading.

The husband introduced himself to Premier Kang Song-san saying that he was a truck driver named (Wu Qinye), aged 30, and that his wife [name indistinct], was 27 years of age and worked at a Shanghai copper smeltery.

They were married last October and now lived in this two-room house. Premier Kang Song-san said to the couple: I expect you comrades will have a baby soon. He said this in a kind tone. Sitting on a long couch, Premier Kang Song-san looked around at the well-polished furniture in the room.

Saying to the Chinese comrades that he always visited citizens' homes back in Korea, he revealed that this was the first time he had visited a Chinese home.

He said that the Chinese people's way of life is similar to that of the Korean people. When Comrade (Wu Qinye) said that he was very pleased at the premier's visit to his house, Premier Kang Song-san replied: I came here not as a premier, but as a close friend, for pleasant talk.

Pointing to Deputy Mayor Ye Gongqi, he said: A premier is an official who serves the people. The comrade cadres of Shanghai City who are here with me all serve the people. We should mingle with the people, try to understand what they want, and solve the difficulties they face. For example, because the weather in Shanghai is so mild the Shanghai citizens do not need stoves, even during the winter, but the Korean people need heating facilities for half the year. Therefore, when I return home I should see to it that the Korean people prepare for the winter season and exert great effort in this regard.

An electric fan placed in a corner of the wall made us feel cool. Looking down at the floor's carpet, Premier Kang Song-san said to Comrade (Wu Qinye) and his wife: Your standard of living is relatively high.

With a smile on his face, Comrade (Wu Qinye) replied that their standard of living will be further improved when the four modernizations program has been realized.

Comrade Ye Gongqi, interrupting the conversation, said: Today the young people's demands are higher than ours, the old people's. As soon as they are married, most of them want to have their houses decorated like this one.

Premier Kang Song-san said: The young generation should follow the old generation. It was because of our desire to provide our children with a happy life that we fought in the past, shedding our blood. Pointing to a wedding photograph hung on the wall and putting her hand on the shoulder of the landlady, Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin said: You comrades have a happy home. Upon leaving the house, Premier Kang Song-san advised the couple: Since the working class is the pillar of the country, you comrades should take the lead in implementing the four modernizations program. Comrade (Wu Qinye) and his wife thanked the premier for his attention to them and pledged that they would work even harder.

As Premier Kang Song-san and Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin were leaving [name indistinct] village, Comrade (Wu Qinye), his wife, and other villagers bid farewell to the Korean guests, waving their hands for a long time.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

OW161651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this evening with a group of middle school students from Matsuyama, Japan. The group leader is Bunji Akehi, a leading executive of the Matsuyama City Government.

Last April Wang Zhen, at the head of a China-Japan friendship delegation, visited Matsuyama where he was accorded a warm welcome by the residents. Today he said he was very pleased to meet guests from Matsuyama in Beijing.

The ten students in the group were chosen from 6,000 middle school students of the city. During the meeting Wang Zhen presented each member with replica of Tang Dynasty color pottery and hoped the China-Japan friendship will pass on from generation to generation. Later, Wang gave a banquet for the Japanese students.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING CONTRACT

OW151331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- An offshore oil drilling joint venture has been set up by the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and its two Japanese counterparts, CNOOC announced here this afternoon. A contract about the establishment of the joint venture, the China Bohai-Japan Offshore Drilling Company, Ltd., was signed here this afternoon.

The registered capital of the new offshore oil drilling company is one million U.S. dollars and the ten-year venture will be based in Tanggu by the Bohai Bay. CNOOC and its Japanese partner, which is composed of the Japan Drilling Company, Ltd. and the Itochu Commercial Co., Ltd. of Japan, each makes 50 percent of the investment.

The newly set up offshore oil drilling company will provide offshore drilling service both inside and outside China. The jack-up drilling vessel Hakuriyu 9 and the semi-submersible drilling ship Hakuriyu 3 the company has leased will soon start drilling operations in operational areas of the Bohai Sea and the South China Sea. The China Bohai-Japan Offshore Drilling Company, Ltd. is the eleventh joint venture CNOOC has undertaken to set up with foreign counterparts or the fifth offshore oil drilling company CNOOC has established with foreign firms.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

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YAN JICI MEETS INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION 15 AUG

OW151457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a government trade delegation from India led by Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce Abid Hussain.

After reviewing the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India both Yan Jici and Hussain expressed the wish to further bilateral economic relations and trade. Later, a trade agreement between the Governments of China and India was signed here. This is the first official agreement between the two governments since the two countries resumed the exchange of their ambassadors in 1976.

Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Hussain signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement China will export cereals, edible oils and native products, handicrafts, nonferrous metals, minerals, machinery, light industrial products, chemicals and textiles while importing ferrous and nonferrous ores, machinery, instruments, iron and steel products as well as light industrial products and chemicals.

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS DINNER IN BEIJING

OW101630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lankan ambassador to China, and Mrs Samarasinghe gave a dinner here this evening in honor of a visiting Sri Lankan youth delegation led by Gamini Lokge, member of the National State Assembly. Speaking at the dinner, Ambassador Samarasinghe, delegation leader Lokge and Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation He Guangwei hoped that the friendship and contacts between the young people of the two countries would continue to grow. The Sri Lankan young people arrived in Beijing on August 7 as guests of the All-China Youth Federation. The delegation will leave Beijing for a visit to northeast China.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WEST EUROPEAN UNITY

HK161423 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 3

["International Lookout" column by Xin Shan: "Developing Tendency Toward Independence Among West European Countries."]

[Text] The newly elected European Parliament held its first session not long ago, at which heated discussions centering on European construction were held. Most members of the Parliament were very much concerned about European construction, believing that it is an "issue concerning the life and death" of Europe. It is also a widely accepted view among West European press circles that European unity is a requirement of reality and an inevitable result of history. This indicates that West European countries feel an increasing sense of urgency about European construction.

If West Europe wants to master its own destiny and become a truly independent power, it must first request all West European countries to step out of the narrow circle of national interests in the economic field and genuinely achieve economic integration. As the birthplace of two industrial revolutions, West Europe has a good industrial foundation and rich scientific and technological resources. It also has potential funds. Due to the "decentralization of Europe," Europe's competitive ability has been impaired and its progress toward unity hampered. Based on this, at the EC summit conference held in Fontainebleau, 10 West European countries reached a compromise on Britain's budgetary contribution to the EC, thus removing a big obstacle within the EC and strengthening the determination of EC countries to promote economic integration. On the first day of his tenure as chairman of the EC, Irish Prime Minister Fitzgerald stressed that one of his main tasks after becoming the chairman of the EC will be to coordinate the economic policies of the 10 countries.

While promoting economic integration, West European countries have also attached great importance to strengthening political unity. "The solemn statement on the European League" approved by the EC in June last year and "the draft treaty on the European League" adopted by the European Parliament this February have given a new impetus to the European League. A slogan of "Reform EC and build Europe" was proposed at the Strasbourg conference on 24 May this year, arousing the enthusiasm of all West European countries for building a "citizen's Europe." After the settlement of the problem on Britain's budgetary contribution to the EC at the Fontainebleau conference, the heads of the 10 countries have, for the first time, discussed in detail 9 specific plan for the political unity of Europe and have decided to set up a special secretarial office and a special committee consisting of representatives of all state leaderships to study how to speed up the plan for the political unity of Europe; to work out measures which enable people to feel the existence of the EC in their daily lives; and to cultivate a "European feeling" among citizens of EC member-countries. In addition, some famous European scholars have called for establishment of the European cultural unity organization, which would contribute to promoting European unity.

West European countries have also paid attention to expanding their cooperation in the military field. First, they are seeking restoration of the West European League, coordination of defense policies, and the strengthening of Europe's position in the Atlantic alliance. The special meeting of defense ministers of seven countries of the West European League, to be held in Rome in October this year, will be the first such meeting without U.S. participation.

At this meeting the defense ministers will discuss how to maintain relations with the United States while further controlling the national defenses of their own countries, in order to restore Europe's right in discussing the security issue. Second, defense cooperation between France and Germany has been strengthened. On 30 January this year, at the permanent council of the West European League, a ban was lifted on the production of offensive conventional weapons by the FRG, as a result of France's ardent advocacy for lifting the ban. This is an important step France has taken in uniting the FRG to strengthen European defense. The two countries have also decided to produce antitank helicopters and military reconnaissance satellites. In addition, West European countries are discussing multilateral cooperation in developing the military industry.

Of course, West European countries will encounter quite a few difficulties in their road toward unity, the recent decision by the European Parliament on freezing the EC's refund to Britain being a new obstacle. However, for the common interest of safeguarding Europe's security and independence, EC countries are realizing ever more clearly that the only way out for Europe is to stand up and unite.

PENG ZHEN MEETS CAPE VERDE DELEGATION 16 AUG

OW161339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beidaihe, Hebei Province, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, told a visiting delegation from Cape Verde at the north China seaside resort of Beidaihe today that the Chinese people were determined to forge closer unity with the people of the Third World and other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and strive to safeguard world peace.

He pointed out that all countries in the world, big or small, strong or weak, should abide by the five principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Peng, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, noted that hegemonists were making troubles everywhere, encroaching upon other countries' sovereignty and interfering in other's internal affairs. That's why the Third World countries had the common task of maintaining world peace and defending national sovereignty.

Referring to relations between China and Cape Verde, Peng said: "Our two countries have many things in common. Both are defending independence and territorial integrity, developing their own national economies and improving the life of the people. In this respect, we can learn from each other."

Delegation leader Abilio Duarte, member of the Political Commission and secretary for external relations of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of the National People's Assembly, said that during his current visit to China he had exchanged views with Chinese leading officials on questions of common interest.

"We share identical views on many questions. We are convinced that this visit will certainly strengthen the cooperation between our two parties and two countries," Duarte said. He told Peng that the delegation had toured Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen in China and had seen that China had made tremendous achievements in various fields. "We have noticed that the Chinese people, from the top to the lower levels, are united as one. This is a major factor for China's successes," he added.

Peng Zhen briefed the guests on China's policy of opening to the outside world and the on-going economic restructuring. He said, "the aim of our restructuring is to develop productive forces and speed up the socialist construction." The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Peng Zhen for the visitors. Present on the occasion were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Yan Mingfu, deputy secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

GUANGZHOU FETES EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT

OW161646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Guangzhou, August 16 (XINHUA) -- China's Guangdong Provincial People's Government hosted a banquet here tonight in honor of the visiting President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Mrs Obiang and their party at the Dongfang Hotel.

Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang said in his toast that since the two countries established diplomatic relations, China had sent several medical teams to work in Equatorial Guinea. With support and help by the Equatorial Guinean Government and people the medical teams had promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, he said.

Liang expressed his conviction that the current visit of President Obiang would help develop the friendly cooperation between the two countries. President Obiang said that during his visit, he had beneficial talks with Chinese leaders and obtained from the Chinese Government aids which the president believed would speed up the development of his country.

Among those attending the banquet were Qian Yongchang, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of communications; Liu Fangpu, Chinese ambassador to Equatorial Guinea; Yang Li, vice governor of Guangdong Province; and Lai Zhuyan, vice-mayor of Guangzhou City; as well as Equatorial Guinean Ambassador to China Ela Nseng Abegue Salvador. President Obiang arrived here by special plane at noon today.

PALESTINE QUESTION DISCUSSED AT UN SEMINAR

OW151341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri said here today that without the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people being respected, no resolution of the crisis in the region will be possible. On the contrary, the conflict will be aggravated and extended until it affects all areas of the world. In his opening speech to the 9th United Nations' seminar on the question of Palestine which opened here today, Mestiri said that "Tunisia does not accept a policy of the status quo and calls the attention of the whole world to what is happening in the holy city of Jerusalem."

Speaking to the meeting, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Tunisia Yin Dexin said the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat had scored important successes in their long and arduous struggle for the restoration of their national rights. He also praised the efforts of the various factions within the PLO to restore the internal unity of the organization through democratic dialogue.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League Adnan Omran and representatives from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Tunis, from Mali, the Soviet Union, Egypt and the PLO also spoke at the meeting, all agreeing that the rights of the Palestinian people are inalienable, that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East problem and that without the solution of the Palestinian problem, peace and security in the Middle East as well as throughout the world will be menaced.

The seminar, which will close on August 17, will examine the question of the status of Jerusalem, African and European cooperation in promoting the recognition of Palestinian rights, the possible convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, and the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in the search for peace in the region. Participants in the seminar include representatives from 22 governments, from the OAU, the Arab League, the PLO and the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid.

MORE ON END OF WU XUEQIAN'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

OW161814 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 16 Aug 84

[By reporter Duan Zhiqi]

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told the XINHUA reporter here on 15 August that his current tour of four Latin American countries has achieved the desired ends -- learning from and increasing friendship and cooperation with Latin America.

Foreign Minister Wu was invited to visit Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil 1-5 August. This is his first tour of Latin America.

Wu Xueqian said: The "governments and people of various circles" in these four countries "attached great importance to my visit. The presidents of these four countries kindly received me. I held talks with the foreign ministers of the four countries concerning international issues of mutual concern and further development of bilateral relations. I also made extensive contacts and increased mutual understanding with important political, economic, and press people in these countries." During Wu's visit the Chinese side signed a cultural cooperation agreement with Argentina and initiated an accord with Brazil on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Chinese and Brazilian sides also exchanged notes on establishing consulates general.

Foreign Minister Wu said: "Like China, these four Latin American countries are developing countries. We all strive to safeguard our country's sovereignty and develop the national economy. We hope to have a peaceful international environment." He also said China has many things in common with the four countries, "whether in international issues or in exploring new ways to develop bilateral relations. We share many common stands."

Touching on the Central America problems, Foreign Minister Wu said: "All of the four countries I have visited expressed deep concern over the turbulent situation in Central America and called for a peaceful solution to the Central American issues in accordance with the principle of self-determination without foreign interference." China resolutely supports efforts by the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries to seek a peaceful solution to Central America's problems.

On the debt issue, Wu Xueqian said: "Although the causes of the Latin American debt crisis are quite complicated, the main cause is the developed nations' attempt to shift their economic crisis." He said: The debt problem is not solely the problem of the debtor countries. Both debtor and creditor nations as well as international monetary institutions should work together to seek a fair solution.

The Chinese foreign minister said Latin American countries, while demanding an improvement in North-South relations, attach great importance to the development of South-South cooperation. "This will not only benefit the development of both China and the Latin American countries, but will also contribute to increased unity and cooperation among Third World countries and is therefore of great political significance."

Wu pointed out that there are many projects for economic and technical cooperation and broad prospects for friendly relations between China and Latin America.

Lima Stopover

OW161524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stopped over in Lima early this morning on his way hom after a visit to Brazil, the last leg of his current Latin American tour. Wu was greeted and seen off at the airport by Peruvian Vice Foreign Minister Jose Carlos Mariategui, commander of the Second Military Region Sinecio Jarama Davila, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

In a friendly conversation with his hosts, Wu expressed the hope that Sino-Peruvian relations would improve steadily. He also invited the Peruvian foreign minister and his deputy to visit China. Mariategui indicated his hope that the Chinese foreign minister would visit Peru when he next traveled to Latin America. Wu told reporters at the airport that his tour, which also took him to Mexico, Venezuela and Argentina, was aimed at cementing the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Latin America. He foresaw better relations than in the past decade, promising progress in economy, commerce and culture. Chinese Charge d'affaires a.i. Li Guoxin and other embassy officials were also at the airport.

YAN JICI MEETS VENEZUELAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW091451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a women delegation from Venezuela led by Blanca de Perez, wife of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The delegation came here on August 6 at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. The delegation was honored this evening at a banquet given by Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the federation. The delegation will leave here for Xian on Saturday.

TIAN JIYUN ON PLACEMENT OF MILITARY CADRES

OW170353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Tian Jiyun has said: The placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work is necessary not only for strengthening the Army but also for promoting the four socialist modernizations. To strengthen the Army and to promote the four modernizations still better are the starting points and goals of our efforts for properly placing cadres.

The 1984 national work meeting on the placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work, which opened on 10 August, ended on 15 August. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun spoke at the closing meeting. He said: Our country's placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work is a part of our socialist construction. It is an important channel through which the Army provides local departments with intellectual resources. It is also an important task that closely integrates Army strengthening with national economic construction. According to Marxist theory, the army is the principal component of the state's political power. Where there is a state, there is an army. If we do not have a powerful Army or a strong national defense, our country will not be secure, and China's four modernizations will not be guaranteed. We must have a whole set of measures and a system to guarantee strengthening the Army and national defense.

An effective measure to strengthen the Army's fighting power is the planned super-session of the old by the new among military cadres. Military cadres transferred to civilian work are a source of local cadres. They are state assets and an important force in promoting socialist construction. Our practical experience in the past 35 years has proved that these numerous military cadres, after being transferred to civilian work to strengthen all fronts and all trades, have maintained and developed the PLA's glorious traditions and brought their intelligence and wisdom and their backbone role into full play. They have made due contributions in promoting socialist modernization. From now on, along with the continuous development of the national economy, more and more cadres will be needed in all fields, and still higher demands will be placed on them.

Tian Jiyun said: In the initial period after the founding of the Republic, a decision signed by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai pointed out: "The general principle of the demobilization task is to meet the needs of national economic construction and of strengthening the Army for national defense and to integrate the two." At that time the term "demobilization" also connoted transferring to civilian work. This general principle is the guiding ideology of our work. In view of the present situation, we might put it this way: In accordance with the needs of modernizing the national economy and the Army, we must make proper arrangements for placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work so that each of them has a role to play and each does the best he can.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: In the present new situation and under the present new circumstances, we must seriously study and institute corresponding policies and regulations on the placement of cadres and gradually institute a system for placing military cadres transferred to civilian work which suits the situation in our country. The Central Military Commission has specifically proposed that the Army train qualified personnel for both military and local departments. Along with gradual implementation of this policy, a new situation will certainly be created in the placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work. Military cadres transferred to civilian work should take the interests of the whole into account, meet work requirements, submit to the party's arrangements, make allowances for the state's current difficulties, and adjust themselves to the demands of their new work posts as soon as possible. Local organizations and units at all levels must enthusiastically and satisfactorily make proper arrangements for the placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work, train them with patience, use them rationally, and positively bring their role into full play.

Tian Jiyun particularly emphasized that it is necessary to train well professionals among military cadres transferred to civilian work. This will be the most practical and the most effective measure in making proper arrangements for the placement of military cadres transferred to civilian work in the future, particularly in the coming few years. It is also a positive way to resolve contradictions and serve the needs of the four modernizations. After summing up experience, we must regard training professionals as an important link in the placement task. We must spare no efforts to firmly grasp this work so that fruitful results can be achieved. All departments concerned must offer active assistance and support to this work. Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel, also spoke at the meeting on 15 August.

NI ZHIFU, ZHANG AIPING MEET DEFENSE SCIENTISTS

OW162018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, met with outstanding scientific and technical personnel from the national defense scientific and technical industry front, who arrived in Beijing on 15 August after a brief vacation. They stressed the necessity to foster a sound atmosphere of respecting science, knowledge, and talented people among the entire working class ranks.

Ni Zhifu said: The key to the modernization drive lies in modernizing science and technology. In order to achieve modernization of science and technology, it is imperative to bring into full play the role of intellectuals. He said: Trade unions are the home of workers and staff and should also be the home of intellectuals. Trade unions should enthusiastically show concern for and take good care of intellectuals and actively help them solve problems.

Zhang Aiping said: Middle-aged intellectuals constitute the mainstay of the contingent of scientific and technical personnel and are required to have a high intensity in labor. The middle-aged scientific and technical workers on the national defense industry front, who work mostly on high mountain ridges under poor working and living conditions, especially need to take a break to recuperate from their intense work for a while. All departments must regard their need for a break as a basic task and give serious thought to it. The party and the people are concerned about their health and want to guarantee their necessary material and cultural conditions. These middle-aged outstanding scientific and technical personnel come from aeronautics, nuclear, electronics, aviation, and ordnance industries and the China State Shipbuilding Corporation. They have made contributions to developing China's national defense scientific and technical industry. The brief vacation was organized by the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and the Trade Union of the National Defense Industry.

Present at the meeting were also Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Chen Bin, chairman of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense; and responsible persons from departments concerned Song Jian, Mo Wenxiang, Jiang Zemin, and Zhang Jun.

RENMIN RIBAO: NAVY NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK160804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 84 p 5

["Exchange Experience" column: "Negate the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' Make a Clear Distinction Between Right and Wrong, Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence and Deal With Concrete Matters, Pay Attention To Summing Up Experiences and Lessons"]

[Text] Editor's note: In the course of party rectification, the Navy Political Department and Organization Department paid attention to resolving the ideological problem of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution."

In resolving historical problems, they followed the decision of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, focused their attention on summing up experiences and blazing new trials, further eradicated "leftist" influence, and achieved good results. Their experience can be used as a reference by the various localities. [end editor's note]

In the course of party rectification, the party branches of the Political Department and Organization Department of the Navy organized commanders and fighters to study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and unified their understanding of the "Great Cultural Revolution" according to the conclusions drawn by the "resolution." In their study and discussion, they gradually came to understand the following points:

Although Comrade Mao Zedong should be responsible for the "leftist" mistake of initiating the nationwide, long-drawn-out "Great Cultural Revolution," he did adopt some measures to stop and correct some specific mistakes. This played an important role in successfully smashing the "gang of four." Viewed from Comrade Mao Zedong's life and historical position, his contributions were primary and his mistakes secondary. They clearly understood that thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" does not mean negating the great historical contributions of Comrade Mao Zedong.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," "leftist" ideology occupied a dominant position in the party. However, revolutionaries of the older generation, the majority of party members, and the masses resisted and criticized the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, although the "Great Cultural Revolution" caused serious disasters for the party and people, it was not able to topple the party. Thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" does not mean negating and cutting up party history.

During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party and people carried out incessant struggle against "leftist" mistakes and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. As a result, the harm done by the "Great Cultural Revolution" was controlled to a certain extent and some achievements were made in production and science and technology. Thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" does not mean negating the achievements of those 10 years.

How should they thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution"? The party branches guided commanders and fighters in focusing their attention on drawing experiences and lessons from the "Great Cultural Revolution."

First, they should break away from the "theory of enthusiasm." Some comrades felt that they were not wrong in participating in the "Great Cultural Revolution" as they had deep feelings for the party and Chairman Mao and were imbued with enthusiasm for the motherland and the people. Through study and discussion, they came to understand that although the masses did not have ill intentions at the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution," they generally regarded "leftist" fanaticism as a "revolutionary action." Following development of the movement, many people placed factionalism above everything else, thinking only of factional groups rather than the party. Such being the case, it is out of the question to talk about having "deep feelings" for the party and being imbued with "enthusiasm" for the people. The more serious this "leftist" fanaticism is, the more losses the party and people will suffer.

Second, they should break away from the "theory of subordination." Some comrades who took part in the "special group for investigating cases" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" said that in the past they felt wronged at the mention of what they did in the "special group."

In the past they analyzed their problems only from the angle of organizational subordination and not from the angle of personal ideological understanding; they analyzed their problems only from the angle of indirect personal responsibility and not from that of drawing lessons. Now they have come to realize that the purpose and methods of "investigating cases" were all wrong, although they do not have to bear personal responsibility, because they were sent by the organization to take part in the "special group" and they were limited by objective historical conditions. At that time, many comrades did not feel that the purpose and methods of "investigating cases" was incorrect. They just followed the "leftist" line. Therefore, it will not do to refuse eradicating "leftist" influence from the mind under the pretext that they adhered to "organizational subordination."

Third, they should break away from the "theory of being suppressed." After analyzing the conduct of various factional groups during the "Great Cultural Revolution," many comrades came to understand that there was no distinction of right or wrong between "who suppressed who and who was suppressed," as all factional groups carried out their activities under the guidance of the wrong theory of "continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship," which caused great harm to the revolution.

In their discussion, they reviewed their different experiences during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and drew the following common conclusion: The Army is not a "fictitious land of peace away from the turmoil of the world." Not joining any factionalist group does not mean being unaffected by factionalism, and not taking part in the "four bigs" does not mean being unaffected by "leftist" pernicious influence. At that time, the "positive education" the Army received also focused on studying the wrong theory of "continuing the revolution." Therefore, it will not do not to eradicate "leftist" influence under the pretext that the Army received "positive education" during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

In their study and discussion, they came to understand that in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," the main thing is to make a clean break, both in ideology and action, with "leftist" tendencies brought about by the "Great Cultural Revolution," to unify their understanding on the basis of the line, principles, and policies drawn up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to blaze a new trail in their work.

HONGQI VIEWS REFORMING POLITICAL WORK IN PLA

HK110458 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 14, 16 Jul 84 pp 23-26

[Article by Jiang Siyi: "Thoroughly Negate 'Giving Prominence to Politics;' Do a Good Job of Reforming Political Work"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have set to right things that were thrown into disorder, done away with the old and set up the new, and promoted what is beneficial and abolished what is harmful. Like the other fronts, on which a series of reforms are being carried out, the PLA has also been carrying out reform step by step under leadership. Political work must play the role of promoting and ensuring the reform, and must also reform itself simultaneously. Only when its own reform is successfully completed can a new situation be created in political work, the role of political work as our Army's lifeline be brought into full play, and reforms in various fields be promoted.

"Smash the old practice of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's theory and traditional style in political work and develop them under new conditions." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 118) This is the orientation for the reform of political work in the Army. Reform means destroying the old and establishing the new.

The ultra-"leftist" ideas of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," especially the so-called "giving prominence to politics," hold strong influence both inside and outside the Army. They have not yet been completely eliminated. At present, some cadres are still confused. They hold that "giving prominence to politics" is but another way of saying "political work is the lifeline of our Army," or that it is not wrong to "give prominence" to politics if the content of "politics" is not wrong. Some comrades have always believed that political work is special work concerning "revolutionization" and has nothing to do with the central tasks of economic construction, military training, and preparing for war. They do not emphasize that one's political consciousness must be reflected in one's professional skill. Some other comrades have always taken delight in emphasizing the "leading role" of political work rather than its "role as a guarantee." All of this shows that the slogan of "giving prominence to politics" is still a main obstacle in creating a new situation in political work.

At the end of 1964, Lin Biao began to advocate "giving prominence to politics." During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he further raised the problem to a higher plane of military line and "the law governing the development of socialist society," holding that there had been a struggle between two lines within the Army: "One is giving a prominence to military affairs and the other is giving prominence to politics." He made "giving prominence to politics" the only content and symbol of the so-called Mao Zedong line for Army building, which he had created, and popularized this fallacy throughout the country. He also carried out ruthless struggles against those who opposed this slogan during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Thus, "giving prominence to politics" became a mainstay of the ultra-leftist ideology in the "Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, to thoroughly negate this slogan is an important aspect of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution."

What does Lin Biao's "giving prominence to politics" mean? First, it means giving dominance to the politics characterized by "taking class struggle as the key link" and "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Lin Biao attempted to substitute this for the politics of the proletariat so as to oppose party leadership over the Army, change the proletarian nature of the Army, and realize his counterrevolutionary scheme of usurping supreme party leadership and state power. Second, it means a complete violation of materialist dialectics. Evidently, Lin Biao held that it was not enough to merely regard political work as the "lifeblood" of the Army. It should be "given prominence and further prominence to" so that it can "slash out" at everything and so that all other work can "give way" to political work. Thus, politics was actually regarded as something incompatible with the economy, military affairs, and other professional work, and the relations between them were those of "lashing out" and "being lashed," and "prevailing over" and "being prevailed upon." Lin Biao also put forward an absurd theory, saying that "if one is ideologically good, one will naturally know how to fight." As a result, military affairs were replaced by politics, and work in other fields was replaced by political work. To "give prominence to politics" in this way was a clumsy exercise of metaphysics, resulting in confusing the people's ideas about the relations between politics and military affairs, between politics and vocational work, between Red and expert, and between political work and work in the other fields. It brought about serious harm to our Army building in various aspects as well as to political work itself.

True, politics has a great impact on the economy. This should in no case be neglected. However, just as Engels pointed out, it can only play the role of either promoting and accelerating, or obstructing and retarding economic development. Under no circumstance, can politics "decide," but can only be decided by, the law of economic activity. Only when politics correctly reflects the law of economic activity can it play the role of promoting economic development. On the contrary, if it runs counter to economic law and obstructs economic development, "it would collapse under the pressure of economic development." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 222) It is also true that Lenin once said: "Politics must take precedence over economics." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 441)

However, what is the concrete meaning of this thesis? What was the situation under which this thesis was presented? In 1920, when Lenin debated with Trotsky on the approach to trade unions, Bukharin, who took an eclectic attitude, tried to obliterate the demarcation between right and wrong, saying that Trotsky had emphasized the economic side of the problem and Lenin had emphasized the political side. So, Lenin pointed out that "politics must take precedence over economics." He continued: "What the political approach means, in other words, is that the wrong attitude to trade unions will ruin Soviet power and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat." He also said: "Without a correct political approach to the matter, a given class will be unable to stay on top, and consequently, will be incapable of solving its production problem either." (Ibid, pp 441-442)

Obviously, what Lenin said about "politics taking precedence" was aimed at expounding the special problem of whether the proletariat was able to maintain its political role and the proposition that without the dictatorship of the proletariat, there would be no socialist economy. If we discard this concrete meaning and special significance, separate it from the whole of Lenin's thinking and viewpoints, and only emphasize "taking precedence" and interpret it as politics must take precedence under all circumstances and must always be in a decisive and dominant position, we will distort Lenin's original meaning. As a matter of fact, Lenin had already made this idea very clear in his works. Departing from this specific circumstance, under other circumstances, for example, on the question of the importance and urgency of various tasks, or on the question of which should be done with more effort, politics cannot always be in first place. Even in the article in which he said "politics must take precedence," Lenin also said: "I have always said, and will continue to say, that we need more economics and less politics." (Ibid, p 444)

The relationship between politics and military affairs is different from that between politics and economics. It is not a relationship between the economic basis and the superstructure, but an internal relationship within the realm of the superstructure. War is the continuation of politics. All wars have been launched for certain political or economic purposes. In this case, military affairs are subordinate to politics and serve the latter. However, war has its own characteristics; in other words, war is not equal to general politics. "War is undoubtedly the continuation of politics through other means." (Clausewitz) "War is politics with bloodshed," (Mao Zedong) or politics taking the form of armed struggle. In a war, the main form of political struggle is armed struggle. Everything must be subordinate to war and must serve victory in the war. This relationship of dialectical unity between politics and military affairs decides the relationship of dialectical unity between political work and military work. Like all dialectical entities, political and military affairs are interrelated, interdependent, mutually permeable, and mutually transformable. Military affairs are subordinate to politics; and politics too, must attain its aims through the development and success of military affairs. The emphasis of Army work must be laid on preparing for war and winning victories in war. To attain the revolutionary and political aim, Army cadres must have a good grasp of war, which is a form of struggle, and do a good job in building the Army, which is an organizational form in war. This is our own profession. Our political work must become a forceful guarantee for our troops to have a good fighting will, and acquire superb military skills and military measures, so that the tasks of war can be successfully accomplished. This is a distinctive characteristic and basic task of the Army's political work. If political work is divorced from military affairs, if it is not closely combined with military work and logistical work, it will also be divorced from the tasks and reality of the Army.

Political work is the lifeline. This is not equal to "putting politics in command." The role of the former is displayed by its role as a guarantee. But the latter, which puts politics always in first place and a dominant position, cannot correctly reflect the relations between politics and economics and between political work and other work.

Therefore, it is unscientific and inaccurate. The slogan of "putting politics in command" was advanced in the years of the "Great Leap Forward." Later, with the development of the "leftist" guiding ideology, it became a synonym for a mass political movement and "taking class struggle as the key link." This slogan played a very bad role in our past practice. Refraining from using it any further will help to eliminate the remnants of "leftism" and to totally negate "giving prominence to politics."

What, then, is the correct understanding of the position and role of political work? First, political work is the lifeline and a "highly significant and distinctive feature" of our Army. ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, p 350) But this is not Lin Biao's "giving prominence to politics," which is "higher than everything," "overwhelms everything," and "lashes out at everything." Second, political work is a guarantee for adhering to party leadership, implementing the party's line, policies, and principles, and fulfilling various tasks, but it cannot be regarded as equal to party leadership, nor can it replace the latter. The relationship between the Army's political work and its military and logistical work is a parallel and cooperative relationship, rather than a relationship between the leading work and the led. Political work ensures and implements party leadership over the Army. Therefore, it must not be put in a position of "commanding" and "leading" other work. Third, political work must ensure unity between Red and expert, must be carried out in conjunction with various professional tasks, and must be implemented in these tasks. It cannot be divorced from, obstruct, or lash out at professional work. We should not indulge in empty politics. Fourth, the emphasis of the work of the entire party is laid on economic construction. The Army must make great efforts to achieve modernization and regularization on the basis of revolutionization. Its routine work must be centered on education and training, and its political work be centered on and serve this emphasis and central task. Political work is an indispensable guarantee for doing a good job in all these aspects. It should never be depreciated, slackened, or weakened.

We are not at a historic turning point. It is more necessary for us to make our thinking more advanced and strengthen and reform our political work. It is necessary for us first to forcefully publicize the theory, line, principles, and policies for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and take it as our fundamental task for our political work. We must help the cadres emancipate themselves from the ties of "leftist" ideology and from all kinds of old, outdated, and erroneous concepts and conventions that do not accord with reform. We must help them strengthen their political consciousness regarding carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies, so that the whole party and Army can maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee in ideological and political fields. The relevant documents issued by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have concentrated on expounding the party's Marxist line, principles, and policies. They are a new development of Mao Zedong Thought under new historic conditions, and a theoretical basis and ideological weapon for us in carrying out various reforms. At present, some comrades still lack a sufficient understanding of them. Some even question whether they are "socialist" or "capitalist" in nature, or whether they are rightist tendencies. No doubt the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee conform entirely with Marxism. They not only reflect the Central Committee's firm attitude toward Marxism, but also its great creativeness. The principle for political work is to educate the people and the Army in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, "Marxist ideological and theoretical work must not be divorced from political reality." We must "not let Marxism remain undeveloped at the level of certain theses presented several decades or even more than 100 years ago." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 165) We must educate the people and the Army mainly with the help of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the line, principles, and policies mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and other "new classical works."

These must be taken as the most urgent theories and teaching materials in our political education. We must not be satisfied with reviewing, restating, quoting, and explaining things that are already in the books, and be reluctant to part with old and outdated "leftist" concepts. It is wrong to push aside the new, correct, and developed new ideas without positive propaganda. Marxist-Leninist education must be combined with reality. It must be able to answer new questions, promote the four modernizations drive, promote reform, and promote the realization of the party's general task and general target proposed at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Political work must be closely integrated with the reality of the four modernizations drive and be centered on economic construction and on the building of a modern, regular, revolutionary army. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: The most fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces. This means that promoting economic work is the major content of politics in the future. Without this major content, politics will turn into empty politics and will be divorced from the highest interests of the party and the people. Political work and other work, such as economic, military, and various types of professional work and tasks must not be treated as "two different things." Political work must be centered on and serve the party's central task and various concrete tasks, and must play the role of a guarantee in various fields. In the period when the Russian revolutionary war was being turned to construction, Lenin pointed out: Our main politics at present should be carrying out state economic construction. He required that "the agitation and propaganda work should be arranged on this basis" so that it could undertake the task of "reeducating the people." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 371) Lenin also said that "the best politics for the future is to talk less about politics." (Ibid, p 397). Obviously, the "politics" that people should talk less about refers to empty politics divorced from the main task of economic construction. In political work we must pay attention to important matters, take the whole situation into account, and integrate Army building with our country's construction. We must not divorce it from the four modernizations drive or the main task of economic construction. Instead, we must exert our greatest efforts to make it play the role of ensuring and promoting the development of the modernization drive and economic construction. This requires that we do a better job in unifying Red and expert. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "For a rather long period in the past, we often learned from the Army their experiences of the war period. As a matter of fact, when we study these experiences more carefully we can find that they also concern the unity of Red and expert." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 228)

In the current political work reform there is another question that merits our attention and study, that is, the question of how to deal with the relations between the revolutionary spirit and material benefits. We must energetically encourage the spirit of revolution, especially the following five kinds of revolutionary spirit outlined by Comrade Deng Xiaoping: the spirit of revolution and defying death, the spirit of observing discipline and self-sacrifice, the spirit of being selfless and putting other people's interest ahead of one's own, the spirit of crushing all enemies and all difficulties, and the spirit of revolutionary optimism and getting rid of all the difficulties to win victory. In sum, they are the expressions of the spirit of communism. At the same time, we also encourage people to show concern for others' material benefits. By developing the revolutionary spirit and showing concern for the material benefits of the masses, we will surely be able to effectively mobilize the initiative of the masses in building and safeguarding the four modernizations. This should become an important principle for political work in the new period. It has always been a good tradition of our Army's political work to show concern for the life of the masses and to combine the work of raising political consciousness with that of solving real problems.

The great power of our party's political work is not based on empty words that are divorced from reality, but on its close relations with the people's real life and their interests, and on its ability to guide the people with a Marxist world outlook to correctly approach their interests and personal problems and to unite and fight for their immediate and long-term interests. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Without revolutionary spirit, there would have been no revolutionary action. However, revolution emerges from the basis of material benefits. If we stress only the spirit of sacrifice to the neglect of material benefits, we will be idealists." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 136) Due to the long-term "leftist" influence, our political work did not guide people to recognize and fight for their own interests. This must be corrected. Our political work must help people to understand that the four modernizations drive and reform are beneficial to the country, the Army, and themselves, and guide them to correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual.

Whether great successes can be achieved in our political work reform depends on the use of talented people. It is necessary to boldly select and promote to leading posts those cadres who dare to carry out reform and are capable of creating a new situation. It is necessary to speed up the training and renewal of political cadres, and make our cadre contingent more revolutionary, younger, better-educated, and more professionally competent as soon as possible. In this connection, academies and schools are shouldering heavier tasks. It is necessary to further implement the policies toward intellectuals and promote outstanding young intellectuals to the leading posts at various levels. Political workers in all trades and professions must work hard to grasp professional knowledge so that they can also become well educated and professionally competent, just as the political cadres were in the war years, who knew fighting no less than military cadres. Only thus can political work really play the role of the "lifeline" in the dynamic reform campaign.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE HAILS PRC OLYMPIC SUCCESS

HK160711 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Ascend a Height for a Distant View and Advance Courageously -- a Warm Welcome on the Triumphant Return of Outstanding Athletes of Our Country"]

[Text] The five-ring Olympic flag has been lowered in Los Angeles, thus ending the 23d Olympiad, which lasted for 16 days. We warmly hail the success of this magnificent sports meet. The victories won by the outstanding athletes of various countries, and the triumphant return of our own sports envoys!

The humiliation of "having a blank record in the past" has been shattered by sharpshooter Xu Haifeng; three gold medals are glittering on the chest of Li Ning; the noble ambition of "being winner of three consecutive major world competitions in volleyball" has been realized by our women volleyballers, and Luan Jujie, who won an Olympic gold in foil fencing, has become the first Asian to win first place in fencing....

The outstanding achievements you have scored at the Olympic Games, including 15 gold, 8 silver, and 9 bronze medals, are the generous gifts you present to your motherland; and the descendants of the dragon both at home and abroad are all proud of your outstanding achievements.

At this worldwide sports meet, the outstanding Chinese athletes on the both sides of the Taiwan Strait joined hands and encouraged each other in their endeavors. Our fellow countrymen throughout the country and friends all over the world are relieved to see such occasions.

The full participation in a summer Olympics for the first time marks a major step in the advance of China's physical culture and sports toward world standard. It has provided us with a good opportunity to understand and learn from the rest of the world. The world sports standard, as represented by a great number of top-notch foreign athletes or athletics teams, is the goal we should strive to attain in the days to come. The enterprising spirit, fine quality, and good sportsmanship shown by many foreign athletes or athletics teams have set an example for us to follow. The gold medals we have won represent a major breakthrough of historic significance as compared with the blank record of the past. However, they make up only a very small part of the total of more than 220 gold medals in the Summer Olympics. Also, we have not yet broken the blank record in a number of events, for we still lack capable athletes to participate in them. We should not lose sight of the gap and must strive to narrow it with determination, in order to push more sports events to the front ranks of the world.

Our participation in the current Summer Olympics has drawn great attention and interest from the international community of physical culture and from friends in various countries. During the entire Olympics, our athletes have demonstrated fine quality and good sportsmanship, feeling neither dizzy with victory nor discouraged by failure. They observed discipline, showed good manners, and respected referees and audience. They competed with foreign athletes during the competitions and made friends with them outside the games, thus deepening friendship and promoting unity with athletes from various countries. Quite a few friends in world sports circles said: "China has brought fresh air into the Olympic Games." "The Chinese have demonstrated the spirit of the Olympiad in the best way." Our outstanding athletes have lived up to what the people of the motherland had expected of them by winning praises for their good sportsmanship.

The ups and downs of physical culture hinge on the rise and decline of a nation. The page in history that we cannot bear looking back on has been turned. The vigorous development of physical culture today vividly reflects the fact that our motherland is developing vigorously and forging ahead courageously.

What the victories of our athletes have brought us is by no means limited to a wave of jubilation. The aspirations of the athletes to win honors for the motherland and their indomitable spirit in competition will give great encouragement and impetus to the people in all walks of life in their drive for reforms and for a new look for the motherland. Let us learn from and develop this militant spirit and add to the motherland's credits the socialist modernization program.

RENMIN RIBAO CONTINUES NATIONAL DAY COLUMNS

Agricultural Breakthrough

HK170612 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "Agriculture Has Made a Breakthrough in Its Development in the Past 5 Years"]

[Text] In the 5 years from 1979 to 1983 following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a breakthrough was effected in China's agricultural development, and gratifying changes have taken place.

End a State of Long-Standing Stagnation and Fluctuation

In the 26 years from 1953 to 1978, the average annual growth rate of total agricultural output value was only 3.2 percent. In the last 5 years, it has increased to 7.9 percent.

From 1958, the annual grain output of the entire nation was 200 million tons, reaching 300 million tons only after 1978. In other words, for 20 years, the average annual growth rate of grain output was only 5.24 million tons. Grain output has greatly increased since 1979. In 1983, it reached 387.28 million tons. In those 5 years, the average annual growth rate of grain was 16.5 million tons.

From 1958 to 1978, cotton output hovered around 2 million tons. In 1983, it reached 4.637 million tons, an increase of 2.47 million tons over 1978. In other words, cotton output quadrupled in 1983.

A Change From Merely Grasping Grain Production To Promoting the Comprehensive Development of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Occupations and Fishery, and Combined Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Operations

In 1978 the planting industry accounted for 67.8 percent in the total output value of agriculture. In the planting industry, grain accounted for 76.7 percent. In the past 5 years the inner structures of agriculture have begun to change. In 1983 the proportion of the planting industry in the total output value of agriculture dropped to 62.1 percent, whereas the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery to 37.9 percent. In 1983, the peasants' income from rural industry, transportation, commerce, the catering trade, and others accounted for 18.7 percent of their total next production income. In other words, the average per capita income in this respect was 51.10 yuan.

A Change From Self-Sufficient and Semisufficient Economy to Commodity Production

The grain commodity rate rose from 20 percent in 1978 to more than 30 percent in 1983, whereas the commodity rate of agricultural and sideline products increased from 49 percent in 1978 to 55 percent in 1983. The peasants' main consumption in daily life has changed from the former self-contained consumption into the present commodity consumption. The proportion of peasants' consumption expense in hard cash in their entire living expenses increased from 39.7 percent in 1978 to 58.8 percent in 1983. The proportion of self-contained consumption dropped from 60.3 percent in 1978 to 41.2 percent in 1983.

The Previous Low Yield Agricultural Economy Has Been Changed to a High Yield Agricultural Economy

In 1983 the average total agricultural output value created by each agricultural laborer was 893 yuan, an increase of 30.6 percent over 1978. This average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent greatly exceeded the average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent for the previous 26 years (from 1953 to 1978). Calculated in terms of some area, the per mu grain yield has increased from 168.5 kilograms in 1978 to 226.5 kilograms. The per mu yield of cotton has increased from 29.5 kilograms to 51 kilograms. The per mu yield of oil-bearing crops has increased from 56 kilograms to 84 kilograms. In 1978, the proportion of net income from the rural economy accounted for 60.2 percent of total income. The proportion has increased to 64.2 percent.

Peasant-Worker Gap Narrows

HK161318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "The Difference Between the Lives of Peasants and Workers Diminishes"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the income of both the peasants and workers has increased by a large margin, their standard of living and their consumption have remarkably improved, and the gap between the living standard and consumption of both the peasants and workers has been systematically narrowed.

The sample investigation on 30,427 peasant households in 600 counties, and on 9,060 worker households in 47 cities, conducted by the State Statistical Bureau, indicates the following: The average income of each worker for living expenses in 1983 was 525.96 yuan, an increase of 66.5 percent, or 210 yuan over 1978; and the average net income of each peasant was 309.77 yuan, an increase of 130 percent, or 176.2 yuan over 1978. If we take the peasants' income for living expenses as 1, then the ratio of income between the peasants and workers was 1 to 2.37 in 1978, reduced to 1 to 1.7 in 1983.

The gap in living standard and consumption between the peasants and workers has also diminished. The average living expense of each peasant was 248.29 yuan in 1983, an increase of 110 percent over 1978. The average living expense of each worker was 505.92 yuan, an increase of 62.6 percent, or 194.76 yuan over 1978. If we take the peasants' living expenses as 1, then the ratio of expenses between the peasants and workers was 1 to 2.68 in 1978, reduced to 1 to 2.04 in 1983. If the factor of the risen price index for living expenses is deducted, the ratio of living expenses between the peasants and workers is 1 to 2.

There have also been new changes in the standard of living, in the consumption of major consumer goods, and in the housing of both the peasants and workers. If we compare 1983 with 1978, the gap in food consumption between the peasants and workers (taking the peasants as 1) has been narrowed from the ratio of 1 to 2.28 to 1 to 2.03; the gap in clothing has been narrowed from 1 to 2.87 to 1 to 2.66; and the gap in housing expenses and daily necessities has been narrowed from 1 to 4.43 to 1 to 1.51. Both the peasants and workers are inclined toward high protein, low fat food, and toward middle and high class clothing. The sales volume of durable consumer goods has also increased rapidly. The average housing area for each peasant in 1983 was 11.6 square meters, an increase of 43.2 percent, or 3.5 square meters over 1978; and the average housing area for each worker was 5.9 square meters, an increase of 40.5 percent, or 1.7 square meters over 1978.

PEOPLE'S BANK FORUM HELD ON BANK INTEREST REFORM

HK160859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Jiang Weijun: "Forum on Reforming Bank Interest"]

[Text] From 12 to 20 July, the People's Bank of China convened a forum in Beijing on reforming bank interest. The reform proposed and discussed the following issues:

First, it affirmed the achievements of interest reform. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the bank has brought order out of chaos in the area of guiding ideology, has made some readjustments and carried out initial reform in applying the lever function of interest, and has made gratifying achievements. In 1979 and 1980 the bank twice increased the savings account interest rate for urban and rural residents, and increased the number of types of interest rates. In 1982, moreover, it made full-scale readjustments to the savings account and loan interest rates, widened the interest-bearing area of savings of public organizations, and restored to the level before the "Great Cultural Revolution" the interest rates for liquid capital loans to industrial and commercial enterprises and for agricultural loans. In accordance with the requirements of the readjustment of the national economy and of the reforms, the bank has implemented the interest rate policy in which different interest rates, a prime rate, floating rates, and penalty charges are introduced for different loans. Through these readjustments and reforms, the bank has given play in a better way to the economic lever function of interest. It has also raised a large sum of construction capital for the state, has improved the economic results of capital utilization, and has promoted the smooth progress of economic readjustment.

Second, we must further improve our understanding of the lever function of interest. Over a long period in the past, we attached no importance to the lever function of bank interest, and thought of interest as conflicting with socialism. Such "leftist" thinking has a profound influence on the people, which conforms to neither the present economic reform nor the demand for giving play to the lever function of interest. Interest falls within the scope of economy and has connections with currency credit. In the wake of commodity production development and further expansion of the scope of credit activity, not only all of the enterprises' liquid capital is raised through bank loans, but also the investment in capital construction, which in the future will introduce on a full scale the system of loans. Thus, the economic lever function of interest as a means of readjusting the supply and demand of capital and for redistributing national income will become more and more important. At present, the most outstanding problem is that too much capital is left idle and the turnover rate is slow, while some enterprises always ask for interest rate reduction whenever they talk about reform. From now on, we must attach great importance to applying the lever function of interest in the economic system reform.

Third, when we carry out the reform in a profound way, we must correctly implement the policy of introducing different interest rates. When dealing with different trades, areas, products, and terms of repayment, the bank must implement different interest rates for loans raised. It should encourage production in the areas of transportation, energy generation, construction, and quickly-produced products, while restricting the production of unchecked construction and time-consuming products. This is the most important area of the present bank interest reform. Through the lever function of differences among interest rates, the bank must encourage an economical use of capital and improve the efficiency of capital utilization. It must end the present situation in which a unitary interest rate is charged on loans raised by both industrial and commercial enterprises, and regardless of the terms for loan repayment, whether long or short terms, and regardless of the operation of enterprises and the utilization of capital. Instead, the bank should deal with each case and implement the policy of introducing different interest rates. We must have both high and low interest rates when implementing different interest rates. Under the prerequisite of safeguarding the general standard of interest rates, we should offer the prime rate to loans which are raised for the state's key construction and urgent projects, while placing high interest rates and penalty charges on huge loans that are raised for unchecked production. Moreover, we must link the amount of interest with the economic results of enterprises, so as to give full play to the economic lever function of interest.

DENG LIQUN INSPECTS JILIN'S YUSHU COUNTY

OW170539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 16 Aug 84

[**"For Exclusive Use By JILIN RIBAO and CHANGCHUN RIBAO: Deng Liqun, During His Inspection Tour of Yushu County, Says That the Way for a Grain-Producing Area To Quickly Become Well-Off Is To Develop Commodity Production" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Changchun, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, 10-14 August inspected Yushu County, Jilin Province, a major grain-producing area of China. During the inspection tour, he pointed out that the way for a grain-producing area to quickly become well off is to develop the commodity economy by every possible means.

During his stay in Yushu County, Deng Liqun was briefed on the work of the county party committee and government; visited rural areas, factories, schools, and hospitals; and held discussions with representatives of grassroots level cadres, teachers, medical workers, peasants, and specialized households.

Deng Liqun said at a county cadres meeting: The people of Yushu County have made great contributions both during the revolutionary war years and during the construction period. It is necessary to treasure, inherit, and carry forward the revolutionary traditions, win new victories, and make still greater contributions in the course of socialist modernization. Since the founding of the People's Republic, Yushu County, a grain-producing area, has delivered to the state 16 billion jin of grain, either as tax grain handed over or as surplus grain sold. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great developments have been made in agricultural production, and the peasants' livelihood has been remarkably improved. This proves that our party represents the interests of the broad masses of the people. It is necessary to make the peasants in the grain-producing areas well off, continue to pay attention to grain production, and, at the same time, bring into play the initiative and creativity of the masses, open up various avenues of production according to local conditions, improve operations and management, and invigorate commodity circulation.

On how to make the broad masses of peasants in the grain-producing areas well off as soon as possible, Deng Liqun emphasized the following three points:

Develop industrial production according to local needs: The shoe industry, for instance, should produce more than 1 million pairs of shoes if each person in Yushu County is to buy a pair. Everyone needs garments. In order to develop garment production, a sewing factory does not need new buildings. All it has to do is hire a good designer and a good cutter and have workers do the sewing in their homes. It is also very easy to develop the hat-making and glove-making industries. In short, industries must consider the needs of the more than 1 million people in Yushu County and at the same time have competitive power. Industrial enterprises should not obstruct each other. They should exchange experience amid competition, learn from each other's strong points to offset weaknesses, constantly improve quality, and increase the variety of products. An industrial enterprise should ensure that "it produces what others are not producing or produces more and better products than others, and shift its production if it cannot compete with other factories."

Promote cooperation between urban and rural areas: In the past, industry practice was to hire workers from the countryside to work in the cities. As a result, the urban population has become larger and larger. Rural industrial development should coordinate and cooperate with urban industries, break old conventions and geographical barriers, and ensure that the workers, though shifting to industry from farming, do not have to leave their native villages. Since rural areas have a great deal of surplus labor and work time, urban areas should move some industrial enterprises to the rural areas. Industry should be extended to the rural areas to gradually make villages and townships prosperous. Yushu County is near Changchun City. In its vicinity, Harbin is to the north, Jilin City is to the southeast, and Siping, Shenyang, and Dalian are to the south. The county will have a great future if it establishes links with these cities in industrial and intensive labor undertakings.

Hire qualified personnel and import advanced technology while running education well and popularizing scientific and technological knowledge: Many natives of Yushu County are residing in various parts of our country. Through their recommendations, the county should hire technical personnel to help promote the development of Yushu County.

During his stay in the county, Deng Liqun also pointed out: Yushu County has good conditions. The people and cadres of the county are good, and they have made good achievements. The county will have a boundless future if it seriously implements the party's policies in consideration of local realities. He urged the cadres at all levels to work hard, serve the people wholeheartedly, and strive to make the county's work and the people's livelihood become better and better year after year.

During his stay in Changchun on 15-16 August, Deng Liqun inspected the Changchun film studio and held discussions with the responsible persons of the provincial propaganda, cultural, and educational departments. Responsible persons of the Jilin provincial party committee and the Changchun City party committee accompanied Deng Liqun on the inspection tour. They included Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Liu Jingzhi, Liu Yunzhao, Wang Zhongyu, Li Yaquan, and Xiao Chun.

WEATHER SATELLITE PREPARATIONS 'WELL ADVANCED'

HK170450 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Aug 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Chinese meteorologists are moving into the space age with preparations for China's first weather satellite now well advanced. Three ground receiving stations equipped with Chinese electronics equipment are nearing completion in Beijing in the north, Guangzhou in the south, and Urumqi in the northwest.

The preparatory research programme began in 1969, Yu Dechun, a spokesman for the Central Meteorological Bureau, told CHINA DAILY yesterday. The timing of the satellite launch has not been finalized, but Yu said: "The way things are going, we expect it to be soon." This was confirmation of a statement in April by Defence Minister Zhang Aiping who said China would launch a weather satellite in the near future.

Volatile weather condition -- ranging from typhoon and drought to floods -- can have a calamitous effect. This is why the government regards it as essential that the nation adopt the most advanced weather forecasting systems as early as possible. At the moment, more than 60 weather forecasting centres use Chinese-made equipment to receive weather pictures transmitted from U.S. and Japanese satellites. China already uses some 200 radar weather installations, more than any country in the world.

Since 1970, the weather bureau's coastal centres have been able to predict the arrival of every typhoon in time to warn farmers, shipping and coastal population. Across the country, there are 62,000 forecasters, nearly 300 meteorological centres and 2,662 weather stations. Their equipment in most cases, however, is of poor quality and needs to be updated, Yu said.

Modernization of meteorological work started in the early 1970s with the introduction of automation and computers. Progress in China's electronic industry has aided this development programme. In the last two years, 12 small and medium-sized computers and more than 2,000 micro-computers have been stalled at meteorological centres.

Yu revealed that China is considering using giant high-speed computers, which can do more than 100 million calculations per second to supply accurate weather forecasts from seven to 10 days ahead. "Currently, we can only provide accurate weather forecasts for three days ahead," Yu said.

The bureau is now selecting the best models from among advanced large computers manufactured at home and abroad. "We expect to put it into operation around 1990," Yu said. This year, meteorological centres in such cities as Beijing, Shenyang, Wuhan, Dalian and Guangzhou introduced a radio weather warning system on a trial basis provide regular and emergency weather forecasts to their customers.

COAL MINISTRY STRIVES TO OVERCOME BUREAUCRACY

OW152124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 14 Aug 84

[By JINGJI RIBAO reporter Ding Shi and XINHUA reporter Huang Fengchu]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Coal Industry has decided to shift party rectification work to the rectification and correction stage to make in-depth investigation of serious bureaucratic attitudes and resolve the problem of using one's position and powers to seek personal gains. This announcement was made by Gao Yangwen, secretary of the Ministry's party organization and minister, at a general meeting of party members of the ministry office and units directly under the ministry in Beijing on 13 August.

Party rectification work has been conducted in the Ministry of Coal Industry for more than 8 months, during which the ministry has concentrated efforts on resolving problems of maintaining ideological and political unity with the central authorities and correcting the guiding principle in the administrative work; formulated an overall plan for contracting colliers whose products are distributed under unified state plan and specific measures for developing local coal mines (run by both collectives and individuals); and conducted education to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminate factionalism. The practice and experience of the ministry has been affirmed by the central authorities. However, the ministry has not yet concentrated efforts to rectify the style and thoroughly expose and resolve the problems of bureaucratism and of one using his position and powers to seek personal gains.

The ministry's party organization held that without resolving these two problems, party rectification would be perfunctory. Therefore, it is entirely necessary to concentrate efforts in a given period of time on rectifying style.

In particular, Gao Yangwen cited the following eight manifestations of a bureaucratic attitude: 1) Being complacent at working hard while ignoring important matters; 2) refusing to carry out or carrying out perfunctorily principles, policies, and work assignments given by superiors; 3) shifting responsibility onto others, putting off indefinitely, or even obstructing things that one dislikes; 4) refusing to study and decide on suggestions by subordinates and ending up with nothing definite; 5) being unwilling to study and popularize new things, new technologies, and latest inventions; 6) failing to criticize and struggle against bad persons and bad things and to expose and examine errors, and trying not to offend anyone; 7) issuing orders without authorization on matters affecting the overall situation; and 8) being unwilling to think about performing one's duty and remaining idle all day long.

Gao Yangwen also explained to the party members some typical cases of bureaucratic attitudes and of persons who used their position and power to seek personal gains, which were brought to light and were handled, or are still being handled, during party rectification.

Gao Yangwen called on every party member to be fully aware of the grave political and economic losses inflicted on the party and people by bureaucratism and by persons using their positions and powers for personal gain. We must not tolerate, dodge, or yield to a serious bureaucratic attitude or to those who use their positions and powers to seek personal gain, but must take a clear-cut stand in sternly criticizing and struggling against them. In exposing problems, all units should not discuss them in vague terms. It is necessary to investigate facts, expose problems, discuss their harmful effects, find the root cause, and learn a lesson, in accordance with the priority of each department and unit. As for major cases, it is necessary to handle them duly, dismissing and punishing those who deserve it. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility and various rules and regulations, evaluate strictly, and be fair in giving out rewards and penalties, thereby stopping up loopholes with systems, rules and regulations.

WORLD EXPERTS AT NATIONAL ACUPUNCTURE CONFERENCE

OW110800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Acupuncturists of many countries attending China's second national acupuncture symposium in Beijing acclaimed the achievements their Chinese colleagues have made in the past few years.

At a discussion held during the symposium which ended yesterday, Professor Z. Garnuszewski, president of the Polish Association of Acupuncture, said that he was greatly impressed by the wealth of high-level scientific achievements he had learned about at the symposium. He indicated that scholars doing acupuncture studies in other countries were interested in close collaboration with China, the cradle of acupuncture.

Harumichi Ogawa, chairman of the Japan Acupuncture-Moxibustion Association said that he had visited China many times, and every time he found there were new achievements in this field.

The demand for a unified world acupuncture organization was expressed by nearly all participants at the discussion. Yoshio Manaka, director of the Kitasato Institute in Tokyo, said that China is playing a leading role in this scientific study and that there should be a world organization to further the study of acupuncture science. His view was echoed by Dr Yu Ho-gang of Federal Germany and others.

However, on the question of standardization of the names of acupoints, views differed. Dr Francois Behens, vice-president of the Belgian Acupuncture Medical Science Association, was of the view that acupoints should be given standarized numerals so as to facilitate programming them into computers. But Dr Yu said that the names of these acupoints in traditional Chinese medical terminology have their own meaning and are related by similar characters used in the names.

These specialists were vexed by the fact that with acupuncture gaining popularity around the world, many people with little training have posed as acupuncturists. Some only wanted to make money but not to cure people, thereby ruining the reputation of acupuncture science.

Dr Basu, nephew of the famous Indian acupuncturist B.R. Basu, said that in some developing countries acupuncture should be taught to paramedics to help cure patients where other medical services were not available, but not without control.

Dr Yu Ho-fang said that though acupuncture was fairly popular around the world, it lacked publicity. She gave as an example that she once treated a patient who had suffered from migraine for 20 years. After being cured by acupuncture the patient asked why he had never heard of such a wonderful medical science earlier.

Wang Xuetai, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, said that after studying acupuncture for 36 years he found that the depth of this science more abstruse. China, he said, was penetrating into the study of the mechanism of acupuncture. He urged the founding of a world acupuncture association to hold high the banner of all people in the world.

PETROLEUM SOCIETY MEETS IN SHENYANG; GOALS SET

OW141224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Shenyang, August 14 (XINHUA) -- While importing advanced foreign technology, China will apply computers, biological engineering and laser technology to geological prospecting and oilfield construction in the coming years.

These remarks were made by Vice-President Shen Lisheng of the Chinese Petroleum Society in a report at a symposium forecasting development of petroleum technology in China by the year 2000, which opened on Monday in Shenyang, capital of the northeast China province of Liaoning.

Shen said efforts are being made for a wider use of computers in geological research, well logging and drilling, remote-sensing and earthquake data analysis, and oil and gas collection and transportation. Laser technology and new materials such as precision ceramics, non-crystal metals and high-polymer compounds are to be used in prospecting, drilling, oil extracting and petro-chemical processing. Wide use of biological engineering is also to be promoted in oil extraction operations and petroleum processing.

Recalling the development of the petroleum industry in China in the past 35 years, the vice-president said, in the early 1960s China discovered the Daqing oilfield by using the continental basin geological theory, and developed the water-injection theory for exploiting the oilfields and oil extracting technology for different layers. However, China could only sink 1,000-meter-deep wells at that time.

In the 1970s, China developed tape seismographs and multilinear logging devices. Also, computers were applied in oil drilling. At that time 2,000-to 3,000-meter-deep wells could be sunk and wells more than 6,000 meters deep were attempted. A number of oilfields were opened up, including the Shengli and Dagang oilfields.

Now, in the 1980s large-sized computers and digital seismographs and logging devices are used in drilling, and directional drilling technology for 3,000- to 4,000-meter-deep wells is widely applied.

More than 100 experts, scholars and technicians from the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Geology and Minerals, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and universities and colleges are attending the meeting. The participants will discuss the goal of scientific development for the country's petroleum industry by the end of this century and related major technical projects.

SCIENCE ACADEMY, SICHUAN SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

0W141307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Chengdu, August 14 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on long-term scientific and technical cooperation between the Sichuan People's Government and the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed here recently.

According to the agreement, the science academy will help the province in surveying and developing natural resources in the Panzhihua area -- an iron and steel base, solving major technical problems in light and heavy industries, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and providing key technology in transformation of the province's major economic sectors. The application of new technology such as biological engineering, computer science, and new energy and materials is also involved in the agreement.

Sichuan-based research institutes of the science academy will also offer consultancy service and train personnel for local enterprises. Sichuan, China's most populous province, abounds in natural resources and has 400,000 technicians. The province has concluded more than 800 agreements on economic, technical and trade cooperation with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The science academy has so far signed cooperation agreements or technology transfer contracts with Shanxi Province, Tianjin Municipality and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

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FUZHOU MILITARY CIRCULAR RAPS CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW161405 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The Political Department of the Fuzhou Military Region recently issued a circular calling on all units of the region to grasp well the education on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and to struggle for the fulfillment of the party's general tasks and goals and the building of a modernized and regularized revolutionary Army in a still better way.

The circular points out that in order to conduct this education, it is necessary to first solidly grasp studying and thoroughly understand the mistakes of the Great Cultural Revolution and the necessity and importance of conducting education on totally negating it. The circular demands that when proceeding with this education, it is necessary to closely integrate with practice and sum up experience and lessons. On the basis of raising understanding, we should clarify various erroneous viewpoints, eliminate factionalism, and strengthen party spirit and unity.

The circular stresses both factions during the "Cultural Revolution" were wrong. Supporting the left was supporting a faction. It is necessary to unify this recognition and make efforts to eliminate the negative consequences caused by the three support's and two military's. The circular calls on the leading comrades of all units and those comrades who had participated in the three support's and two military's to take the initiative to visit related local units, listen to their opinions, conduct conscientious self-criticism, make possible efforts to clear up misunderstanding and strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

NANJING CIRCULAR STRESSES PURIFYING CPC ORGANS

OW161419 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Recently Nanjing City's Judicial Department handled, according to law, a case involving some leading comrades of the former party branch of the Qixia Highway Administrative Station who sought private gains and perverted the law by shielding some economic criminals. With the approval of the party committee at the higher level, the CPC Committee of the city's highway administration has reorganized the erring party branch. In this regard the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular to all departments concerned throughout the province, pointing out the need to reorganize all those party organizations that have lost their fighting power. The circular pointed out: In handling cases on economic crimes, we must not judge a case as it stands in the same manner we handle other cases that violate party discipline. If problems of impurity in ideology, organization, and political affairs in party organizations are discovered in the course of examining cases, it is necessary to adopt concrete measures to reorganize them. According to the party Constitution, those that need to be reorganized must be reorganized and those need to be dissolved must be dissolved. Only by doing so, will it be possible to purify the party organization and enhance the party's combat effectiveness.

On 7 April 1983, cashier Xu Xun and procurement clerk Song Xiamin of the Engineering Group of the Qixia Highway Administrative Station illegally sold 3.5 tons of state-owned diesel oil. The case was discovered by another procurement clerk, Xiong Minzhen, who reported the bad practice to party branch Secretary Huang Mindong. Huang did not handle the case promptly or report it to the higher authorities, but instead tried cover up the bad practice.

In examining the case, the People's Court in Xuewu District in Nanjing city found Huang Mindong, secretary to the former party branch secretary, guilty of seeking private gain and perverting law and sentenced him to 1 and 1/2 years in prison with a 2-year suspension. It also found Xu Xun and Song Xiamin guilty of embezzlement and sentenced them to 4-year and 3-year terms of imprisonment respectively.

JIANGXI CPC ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW162120 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In making plans for party rectification and improvement recently, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee's guiding group for party rectification emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to consider education on penetratingly and totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" an important part of carrying out party rectification and improvement work and grasping education well.

The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee's guiding group for party rectification asked party organizations at various levels to seriously organize party members, cadres, and masses to restudy the related chapters of the CPC Central Committee's "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRCC." The party members, cadres and masses should clearly understand through their study that the "Cultural Revolution," initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state and the whole people. It did not, in fact, constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so.

In the course of study, it is necessary to closely link study with the actual situation in various places and units and the thinking of party members and masses, hold discussion sessions while studying and reviewing the history, conscientiously eradicate "left" ideology, eliminate factionalism, and strengthen the party spirit. It is necessary to help party members, cadres and the masses to truly understand that only by totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" can we thoroughly eradicate the pernicious "left" influence, implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee's convocation and realize the general tasks and goals set by the 12th CPC National Congress. Only thus can we eliminate factionalism and strengthen the party spirit ideologically, solve the problem of impurity in ideology, work style and organization within the party, and do a good job of cleaning up the "three kinds of people" and selecting and promoting cadres of the third echelon.

Regarding those comrades who have committed serious mistakes but refuse to admit it and make self-examination, it is necessary to help them by pointing out their problems and urging them to heighten their awareness. For those who persist in factionalism and refuse to change their attitudes, it is necessary to conduct serious criticism and education. For those who interfere with party rectification and cause adverse influence on our work through their factional activities, it is necessary to deal sternly.

In handling the total negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" -- a cardinal question of right and wrong -- leading cadres at various levels must take a firm and frank attitude and dare to explain things clearly and bring things out into the open and must not take it lightly and muddle through their work. They should, with a high sense of consciousness, take the lead in summing up the experience and lessons from the "Great Cultural Revolution," eradicating the influence of "left" ideology, eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, and successfully promoting the building of the four modernizations with concerted efforts.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN SPEAKS TO EDUCATIONAL MEETING

SK170502 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A provincial educational work conference was held in Jinan from 12 to 16 August. The issue of accelerating development and reform of rural secondary technical and higher education, in particular, was discussed at the conference.

Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary; and Ma Changgui, provincial vice governor, attended and delivered speeches.

The meeting held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and with the development of the whole political and social situation, educational work has increasingly captured the attention of CPC committees and governments at all levels and all quarters in society. A good trend in which the whole party and society have attended to educational work has emerged in many localities, enabling education to advance in the course of serving the four modernizations. By the end of 1983, enrollment in the province's regular institutions of higher learning reached some 55,000 students, a 44-percent increase over 1978, and enrollment in secondary technical schools reached 175,000 students, a two-fold increase over 1978. Primary schools have been further popularized. Educational development and training of specialized personnel have vigorously stimulated the development of the province's socialist construction undertakings.

The conference noted: Accelerating the structural reform of rural secondary education is a breakthrough in rural educational reform. In developing rural secondary technical education, we must persist in the principle of gearing to the needs of the four modernizations, adopt all measures to train a large number of primary- and medium-grade technical and management personnel in various branches of learning.

Speeding up the development of higher education is a key to achieving the fighting objective set forth by the 12th CPC Congress. We should delegate greater operational power to schools, operate schools of all descriptions, fix the size of school bodies in light of schools' actual situation, and institute the personal responsibility system. We should change stipends to scholarships, reform the systems of enrollment and job assignments for graduates, actively render technical service to foreign countries, fully display the potential of old schools, expand the scale of existing schools, and increase beneficial results gained in running schools. We should strengthen and improve leadership over higher education, attend to investment in developing intellectual resources, and adopt effective measures to closely integrate higher education with economic construction. The relevant departments, such as the planning, financial, labor, and personnel affairs departments, and various mass organizations should pay attention to, show concern for, and support the development and reform of higher education.

Attending the conference were various prefectural, city, and county secretaries, commissioners in charge of educational work, mayors, county heads, directors of educational bureaus, and responsible persons of various colleges and universities, the four major enterprises, and the various relevant provincial-level departments.

LIU JIE PRESIDES AT HENAN CPC CONGRESS MEETING

HK170201 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The presidium of the fourth provincial party congress held a meeting yesterday, presided by Comrade Liu Jie. The meeting discussed the namelist for members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. The meeting decided to submit the lists to the congress for discussion, and the delegations began discussing them today.

HENAN LEADERS MEET RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK170203 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpt] This morning, leaders of the party, government, and Army in Henan Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Song Yuxi, Yao Xia, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Shao Wenjie, Hu Tingji, Hao Fuhong, and Zhan Jingwu met all the participants in the provincial Overseas Chinese affairs conference and the fourth enlarged Standing Committee of the third provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese.

HUNAN LEADERS AT HUNAN RIBAO ANNIVERSARY FETE

HK161330 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] HUNAN RIBAO held a solemn gathering at the Dongfeng Theater yesterday morning to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper. Present at the gathering were Mao Zhiyong, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, (Wang Xiangjian), (Guo Sen), and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government.

(Fu Bairu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and chief editor of HUNAN RIBAO, gave an opening speech at the gathering. He recalled the course of HUNAN RIBAO's struggle since its founding and elaborated on the role of the press in the propaganda front at present.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended warm congratulations to HUNAN RIBAO and expressed heartfelt thanks to those comrades who have supported and shown concern for it. In his speech, Comrade Jiao Linyi expressed his hope that HUNAN RIBAO and journalists throughout the province would uphold the guidelines for the press with respect to party spirit, unreservedly keep in line politically with the CPC Central Committee, carry forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, vigorously publicize the new achievements made and new experiences acquired by our province's people in building the two civilizations, and vigorously propagate the reform. Comrades (Zhu Jiusi) and (Bai Yuan), who worked with HUNAN RIBAO in the early 1950's, also addressed the gathering. Read at the gathering were the congratulatory messages sent to the newspaper by (Li Lie), (Xie Wenxing), and other comrades who were responsible people at the newspaper during its initial publication period. Apart from the comrades of HUNAN RIBAO, also present at yesterday's gathering were old comrades who had worked with the newspaper, responsible comrades of the provincial journalists' association and the provincial reporters' association, leading comrades and representatives of various news media in the provincial capital, responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the organizations directly under the provincial authorities, comrades who were attending the provincial conference on propaganda work, and representatives of HUNAN RIBAO correspondents, altogether more than 1,000 people.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK151423 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 August, the group for guiding party rectification of the regional CPC Committee held a special meeting in Lhasa to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution. A total of more than 1,000 people, including responsible comrades of the organs directly under the regional authorities, independent units at the regional level, and Lhasa City, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee and head of the regional group for guiding party rectification, delivered an important speech on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. Xiao Danzeng, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the general office of the regional group for guiding party rectification, presided over the meeting. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, and the regional CPPCC Committee Doujiecaidan, Yangling Duojie, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Wang Juquan, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, (Zhang Zhengming), Li Benshan, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, Qamco, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, and (Zhao Yuntang) attended the meeting. Yin Fatang's speech was divided into 4 parts.

1. Why is it necessary to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution?
2. The stress we must lay on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution.
3. Some confused ideas which should be clarified in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution.
4. Several problems to which attention must be paid in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution.

Why is it necessary to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution? Yin Fatang said: The Cultural Revolution, wrongly initiated by leaders and made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques, was an internal disorder, bringing serious disasters to the party, the state, and the people of various nationalities. With its great impact and widely spread poison, it has caused disastrous effects. Although the Cultural Revolution, a catastrophe, ended 8 years ago and the "Resolution on Certain Question in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" was adopted 3 years ago at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to negate the Cultural Revolution, the poisonous influence of the leftist mistakes of the Cultural Revolution has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. In some places, it is still stinking, hampering the progress of the four modernizations. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution is it possible to thoroughly eliminate the leftist poison and influence, to completely implement the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the forum held by the central leadership on Xizang's work, and to fulfill the general task and target put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution is it possible to eradicate factionalism, enhance party spirit, strengthen unity, and resolve the problem of impure ideologies, style, and organization within the party. Therefore, in the process of party rectification, it is necessary to treat thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution as a prime issue and firmly grasp it. Yin Fatang said: During the Cultural Revolution, erroneous leftist ideas not only occupied a dominant position in the CPC Central Committee, but also formed a theoretical system and a full set of policies and methods, which dominated all fronts and places in the country for more than 10 years. The formation of an erroneous line requires a long process while the elimination of its influence requires a still longer process. This is determined by the relative independence of social ideology. If we fail to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, then it is impossible for us to thoroughly criticize and totally abandon the theory, principle, and methods

which guided and initiated the Cultural Revolution and the work methods and style which viciously developed during the Cultural Revolution and are closely related to leftist ideas. On the contrary, they will be partly affirmed and continued. Therefore, it is of great and far-reaching significance to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution.

Where should we lay our stress in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution? Yin Fatang said: First, it is necessary to criticize the erroneous leftist idea during the Cultural Revolution. This idea was none other than the so-called theory on continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This theory conforms with neither Marxism-Leninism nor China's reality. Its assessment of China's class situation and the political status of the party and state at that time was also totally wrong. This theory confused friend with foe, turned things upside down, and ran counter to the basic truth of Marxism and the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, and went against the objective reality of Chinese society. Only by fully understanding that the so-called theory on continuing revolution under the proletariat was totally wrong is it possible for us to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution in theory and practice.

Yin Fatang said: To thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to thoroughly eliminate factionalism, enhance party spirit, and continue to criticize the erroneous idea of the two whatevers. The two factions in the Cultural Revolution, though different in form, emerged and carried out activities under the guidance of the so-called theory on continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The spearhead and method of their criticism were wrong. Both factions engaged in leftist practices, inflicting much harm and heavy losses on the revolutionary cause. There was no difference between the two factions as both were wrong. The work of three supports and two militaries carried out by the PLA was very necessary at that time when the situation was chaotic. Although it played a positive role in stabilizing the situation, it also caused negative efforts. Supporting leftists in the Cultural Revolution actually meant supporting factions. Supporting either faction was wrong. The adverse effects and harm caused to the Army by the leftist practices during the Cultural Revolution should in no way be underestimated. The PLA must properly resolve this problem in party rectification. The essence of the erroneous idea of the two whatevers is to affirm the Cultural Revolution, an internal disorder, and to adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years. If we fail to correctly understand the harmfulness of the two whatevers, it is almost impossible for us to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution. It is hoped that all units where party rectification is being carried out properly resolve this problem with a serious and earnest approach.

What confused ideas should be clarified in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution? Yin Fatang said: 1) It is necessary to clarify the problem of whether thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution will adversely affect the evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong. 2) It is necessary to clarify the problem of how to make an analysis of the Cultural Revolution by using the method of one dividing into two. 3) It is necessary to clarify the problem of the relationship between our achievements in economic construction, such as the launching of satellites and the successful tests of atom bombs, and the Cultural Revolution. 4) It is necessary to clarify the problem of whether thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution would lead to endless squabbles over historical problems. 5) It is necessary to clarify the idea that people are now more interested in making money and leading a better life and that negating the Cultural Revolution is of less immediate significance.

Yin Fatang also explained several problems to which attention must be paid in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. Lastly, Yin Fatang said: We firmly believe the study and publicity about the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution will make our party and people reach a high degree of ideological unanimity, will enhance vigor, make concerted efforts to implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the forum held by the central leadership this year on Xizang's work, and make positive contribution to building a united, prosperous, and civilized new Xizang.

Doujiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

YUNNAN RIBAO URGES ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK151439 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts from 14 August YUNNAN RIBAO editorial: "Leading Cadres Must by No Means Become a Protective Umbrella for Factionalism."]

[Text] The editorial says: The key to eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, and seriously doing a good job in weeding out people of three categories lies in the leadership groups. In particular, whether we use party spirit or factionalism to direct the work of weeding out people of three categories is an important principle for whether or not we can keep politically in line with the CPC Central Committee.

The editorial points out: So far as the leading cadres are concerned, the demand on them in eliminating factionalism is even higher because they hold a decisive vote on the work of weeding out people of three categories, selecting the third echelon, and determining the appointment of cadres, which involves the overall interests. If leading cadres are factionalist, this will affect the great cause and badly influence the masses. This will even leave a loophole for people of three categories to exploit and will enable them to sabotage [words indistinct].

Of course, the number of leading cadres who are factionalists is very small. However, their influence is [words indistinct]. In accordance with the principles and policies, we must conduct specific analysis and deal with each case on its merits. Regarding some veteran cadres who took part in factional activities during the Cultural Revolution, party organizations must patiently help them and conduct education for them in heart-to-heart talks and other ways to enable them to understand the incorrectness of factionalism, to sum up experiences and lessons, to really eliminate factionalism, and to vigorously plunge into the work of weeding out people of three categories. [passage indistinct] As for comrades who made general mistakes, in accordance with the spirit of the decision of the central authorities on party rectification and the relevant specific regulations of the provincial CPC Committee, we must promptly help them to correct their mistakes. The comrades who made mistakes must first confess them and must correct them. On the basis of party spirit rather than factionalism, they must take part in rectification and correction of defects. They must not cover up their mistakes. They must not even defend factionalism under various pretexts. [passage indistinct]

The leading cadres must never become a protective umbrella for factionalism and people of three categories. Some leading cadres made some mistakes during the Cultural Revolution. People have seized on their mistakes, saying: If you investigate our problems, we shall disclose your mistakes. They have even threatened these leading cadres, saying: If you stigmatize us as people of three categories, we shall accuse you of being people of three categories. Regarding this situation, some veteran comrades must adopt a clear attitude and not be vague. They must actively cast off their mental burdens and on the basis of party spirit, must resist those threats. Regarding those people of three categories who threaten others by accusing the latter of being people of three categories and regarding people who made serious mistakes, they have made even greater mistakes. Party organizations must promptly and severely deal with these people. Leading cadres at all levels must profoundly understand it and must resolutely eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit.

BEIJING'S TIANANMEN GATE RENOVATED FOR 1 OCT

OW141210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The Tiananmen Gate and its rostrum have been completely renovated in time for the 35th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic on October 1, after four months' work, although the scaffoldings remain to be dismantled.

The traditional colored paintings with dragon and phoenix designs symbolizing propitiousness, which were considered feudalistic in the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), have been restored on the ceiling inside the hall in the gate tower. The Tiananmen Gate reviewing stand and side walls have been repainted red. Buildings between the Tiananmen Gate and The Duanmen Gate behind it also have been repainted. The bridges, ornamental columns and stone lions in front of the gate have all been washed clean. This is the fourth large-scale renovation of the Tiananmen rostrum since the founding of New China. Tiananmen is the gate leading into the Forbidden City.

Four huge neon lights are being fixed behind the reviewing stands and to the north of the Revolutionary Museum and the Great Hall of the People. These neon lights are nine meters high and 50 meters long, and bear designs of the national emblem and the national flag, and "Long live the motherland" and "Invigorating China."

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ATTENDS ARMY DAY TEA PARTY

SK160732 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 July, the provincial Military District held a tea party for veteran cadres of organs under the direct control of the military district to mark Army Day. Some 193 retired veteran cadres of organs and the cadres' sanatorium of the provincial Military District joyfully gathered to mark the 57th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Military District, and the Tianyuan City CPC Committee, including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Luo Guibo, Li Xiuren, Wang Kewen, Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Weiqing, Lu Gongxun, Xiao Wenjiu, Liu Shihong, Geng Shuming, Li Bude, Zheng Xiaofeng, Zhang Guangyou, Su Guozhu, Li Zigao, Li Zhenhua, Liu Shuchun, and Tong Yun, attended the tea party.

The tea party was presided over by Zhang Guangyou, commander of the provincial Military District. On behalf of the provincial Military District, Zhang Guozhu, provincial political commissar, delivered a report on building the PLA units to leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the Taiyuan City CPC Committee. Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, extended festive greetings and cordial regards to all retired veteran cadres on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. He warmly encouraged veteran cadres to keep and promote the glorious traditions of our party and Army, treasure their revolutionary honors, take exercise vigorously to build up a good physique, and continuously contribute their remaining enthusiasm to the party, the people, and the building of the PLA units. Veteran cadres at the meeting were greatly inspired by Comrade Li Ligong's speech.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI 30 JUL ARMY SOIREE

SK161355 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee and the Taiyuan City People's Government held a soiree at the Hubin meeting hall to warmly celebrate the 57th anniversary of Army Day.

Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the provincial and Taiyuan City party, government and military organizations, including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wu Guangtang, Zhang Guangyou, Su Guozhu, Xu Gongchen and Wang Maolin. Also attending were Zhang Jiafu, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Jiao Liren, director of the provincial liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; and Ma Xin, deputy director of the liaison group. At the soiree, more than 4,000 people happily gathered under the same roof to chat about the profound relationship between the Army and the people which are as close as fish to water. These 4,000 people were model workers and advanced figures from all fronts, responsible comrades of various democratic parties and people's organizations, retired veteran Red Army men, retired veteran cadres, retired armymen, armymen transferred to civilian work, commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Taiyuan, public security cadres and policemen, armed people's policemen and the masses. They pledged to carry forward the glorious tradition, vigorously build and carry forward the new-style relationships between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, and work hard for building material and spiritual civilizations and attaining the magnificent goal of the "four modernizations." (Zhun Xigi), vice mayor of Taiyuan City, spoke at the soiree.

SHANXI URGES EXAGGERATION, FORMALISM CORRECTED

OW150653 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0913 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- Recently the policy research center of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee conducted investigations in Shenchi and Pianguan Counties and in Xinzhou City. The center found that in these places the number of specialized households producing commercial grain has increased by a large margin since last year, thus adding to the development of commercial grain production. However, the investigations also revealed a number of instances in which people exaggerated and practiced formalism. This problem received great attention from the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee. The General Office of the provincial CPC Committee disseminated the policy research center's investigation report after adding a note to it urging the leadership at all levels to pay great attention to this problem and make a real effort to correct it.

The note added by the General Office of the Shanxi provincial CPC Committee states: Now some of our leading cadres are somewhat fanatically minded and there has been an upturn in such bad styles as exaggerating, doing something just to show off, and practicing formalism. Although this is a nonessential problem, it will hinder the further consolidation and development of the excellent situation in rural areas if we do not correct it by giving proper guidance and if we allow it to remain unchecked. For this reason, the leadership at all levels must pay great attention to this problem.

Here are excerpts of the investigation report of the policy research center of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee:

1. Arbitrary assignment of land. Of the 15 production brigades under investigation, 13 are located in remote areas having no developed commodity economy. Most of the peasants are not qualified to do farm work on land in other places. However, some county and commune leading cadres used administrative measures to assign land for them to farm to create so-called "major households" and "new big grain producers" in the production of commercial grain. As a result, the key households cannot work well because their scale of production is too large, while other peasants who already lack sufficient land to farm have to give up some of their fields to the key households.

2. "Favorable treatment" given to "major households." To cultivate major households producing commercial grain, some communes give them overly favorable treatment.

3. Some key households rely on rewards to become well off. In Xinzhou City, if a key household has sold more than 1,000,000 jin of grain, it will receive a small four-wheeled tractor as a reward. However, there are no financial resources to support the implementation of this reward measure. Furthermore, the measure encourages the practice of getting the reward by any possible means, including trickery and deception.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS NPC'S RONG YIREN

SK151017 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] From 12 to 14 August, Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, came to Tianjin to carry out investigations and studies on the enforcement of the open-door policy. Rong Yiren was briefed by the leading comrades of the municipal departments concerned on the plan for building Tianjin into an economic development zone and on the situation prevailing in joint-venture business with foreign countries. He also held discussions with the responsible personnel of the municipal administration commission in charge of building the Tianjin economic development zone and the municipal commission in charge of revitalizing the economy and trade in order to solicit their opinions.

During his stay in the municipality, he visited the new Tianjin Harbor, the projected areas of building the bases of developing the economy and technology, the China Dazhong Pharmaceutical Company Ltd, the joint-venture cosmetic company, and the wine-making company jointly operated with Hong Kong. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, visited Comrade Rong Yiren at his lodgings.

NINGXIA OFFICIAL DIRECTS EFFORTS AGAINST FLOOD

HK170555 Ningxia NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Song Liangyi: "Comrade Li Xuezhi Personally Directs Fight Against Flood on the Frontline"]

[Text] At 1700 on 1 August there was a heavy rainstorm on the eastern slope of Helan Shan in our region. At about 1800 at nightfall, torrents of water from valleys and ditches rushed down the mountains. The flood violently rushed through Dakouzi, Xiaokouzi, and Huangqikou to Gaojiaza with a flood wave 2 meters high. It seriously threatened the safety of the Helan Shan agricultural and livestock breeding farm, the Yinxi shelterbelt project, and the lives and property of the people there. News concerning the dangerous flood came to the regional CPC Committee bit by bit:

-- At the regional microwave station, a Jiefang-model truck and four people on it were washed away by the flood!

-- Six fighters of an independent battalion in a certain unit of the Ningxia Military District who went to the area to rescue people were trapped by the flood!

-- A certain forestry station suffered flooding!

When regional CPC Secretary Li Xuezhi learned of this despite the storm he drove that very night to the Sigan Canal, which was under the heaviest pressure from the flood. By then the violent flood had already submerged the Xigan Canal Bridge. Comrade Li Xuezhi got out of his car, immediately climbed up the dike, listened to a briefing given by the comrades from the regional flood control headquarters, the Yinchuan City committee and the troops there, inspected the flood situation and then discussed the situation and methods to counter the flood together with Comrade Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the regional government, and Comrade Cai Zhulin, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, who arrived there soon after his arrival. He called on the flood control headquarters and Yinchuan City to immediately mobilize and organize their cadres, staff and workers to resist the flood and prevent a disaster on the dike. These people had to be divided into groups to guard various key sites and closely monitor the flood and rain situation throughout the night. At the same time they had to mobilize as soon as possible the people on the lower reaches of the canal to evacuate ahead of schedule to reduce to a minimum the losses that might be caused by the torrents when the flood diversion sluice was opened.

The cadres and masses of people at the sites all felt greatly inspired and filled with great courage to fight the flood when they saw that the leaders of the regional CPC Committee always had the security of the people in their minds and personally went to the sites of fighting against the flood.

On the morning of 2 August, Comrade Li Xuezhi and regional government Chairman Hei Boli together traveled to the flood-stricken areas, including Huangqikou, the third brigade of the agricultural and livestock breeding farm, the microwave station and the Yinxi shelterbelt project to inspect the situation and visit and express sympathy and solicitude for the masses of people who suffered losses or were injured by the flood. Li Xuezhi encouraged the masses to heighten their confidence in overcoming the disaster and rebuilding their homes and called on them to grasp the work to repair roads and houses, replant trees and grass and restore production. He also called on the relevant departments to satisfactorily arrange support for the people who had suffered from the disaster and to appropriately deal with the flood's aftermath.

The departments in charge of flood control and materials and goods had to make adequate preparations for the coming rainy season. At a certain unit of the Ningxia Military District, Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli and other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee highly praised the PLA fighters in that unit for their heroic deeds in risking their lives to rescue people from drowning. They called on the vast number of PLA fighters, the Armed Police and the public security units to carry on the glorious tradition of the People's Army and the People's Armed Police and to achieve new merits in fighting the flood.

At present, the flood disaster has already been controlled. Intense work is being done to repair the roads, houses and water conservation facilities that it destroyed. Road traffic will soon be restored.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE

HK140648 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

["Excerpted version" of a speech delivered by "Comrade" Ma Wenrui on 30 July 1984 at the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee]

[Text] Comrades:

Centering around the two scheduled topics for discussion, the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has listened to the speeches delivered by three responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and revised several documents concerning the policy. This meeting is bound to expedite our party rectification and the restructuring of the economic system throughout the province. Now I would like to present some of my opinions on the restructuring, the rectification, the correction of defects, and the improvement of style.

I. On the Restructuring

How to view the situation in the restructuring of the economic system in our province is a very important question. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in following the instructions by the CPC Central Committee and adhering to the principle of working actively but steadily, we have done a great deal of work and have achieved conspicuous success in the reform in both rural and urban areas. The great victory and in-depth development of the reform in rural areas have pushed forward the economic restructuring in urban areas. In the cities, we have started pilot projects to expand the self-decisionmaking power of various enterprises and have popularized the experiences gained in these pilot projects. Various forms of the personal responsibility system to be practiced within enterprises have been implemented and perfected step by step. Many enterprises have adopted the system of retaining profits according to a fixed ratio, the system of contracting the amount of profits to be turned over to the state, and the system of contracting the limit of losses; and have started pilot projects of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, and so on. All these measures have played an active role in solving the problem of enterprises, "eating out of the same big pot" of the state and the problem of staff and workers "eating out of the same big pot" of the enterprise. It must be admitted we have made greater progress in the past 1 year or more than before in the restructuring of the economic system and are now faced with a better situation.

In my opinion, there are at least a few signs showing the present good situation: First, the leading people and the vast number of cadres have enhanced their understanding of the reform, and more and more comrades have realized in the course of practice that reform is an inevitable historical trend and there will be no hope for the "four modernizations" if we do not launch the reform.

Second, based on the results of pilot projects and investigations, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have drawn up a series of regulations and measures on the reform. These regulations and measures, though quite imperfect, have already given an impetus to and will continue to expedite the reform. Third, various units at all levels throughout the province have had a relatively clear understanding of the necessity of restructuring the rural economic system, unblocking the commodity circulation channel, and doing away with the practice of "eating out of the same big pot" within enterprises. Therefore, they have paid close attention to these problems and have done much excellent work. We are sure our province's rural economy and rural work are entering a new stage. Fourth, the reform in the relations of production have given an impetus to the reform in the superstructure. Initial success has been achieved in the reform in party and government organizations. The separation of government work from commune management in rural areas has been basically completed. The system of city administering county has been implemented in certain places. Meanwhile, we have also made some trial reforms in the fields of labor and personnel, culture, education, public health, and scientific and technological research. Fifth, have emerged a number of activists who are brave in and adept at launching reform. A number of advanced enterprises have achieved great success in reform and have thus improved the economic results remarkably. By and large, reform has become an irresistible trend, which is our new starting point in furthering our effort.

Of course, we must be aware that much work still has to be done in the reform of our province's rural areas while the restructuring of the economic system in the urban areas is still at its initial stage. Some people in our leading organizations and vocational departments are still not completely convinced of the necessity of reform. We have not yet done enough in conducting investigations and studies and in summing up experience, and our performance in providing specific guidance and assistance has been poor. There is still room for improvement in our work of theoretical propaganda. There is a gap between our achievements and the requirements laid down by the central authorities, and we are lagging behind some advanced provinces and municipalities in this field. Therefore, we should conscientiously study the instructions concerned from the central authorities and make greater efforts to accomplish the restructuring of the economic system and to implement the open-door policy.

In order to do a good job in restructuring the economic system, we must make clear what should be reformed and how these things should be done. According to the guideline laid down by the central authorities and in light of the actual situation in our province, the central task in restructuring the economic system in urban areas at the present stage is to thoroughly change the old system of equal treatment for all enterprises and all staffers despite their performance and to do away with the practice of enterprises "eating out the same big pot" of the state and the staff and workers "eating out the same big pot" of the enterprise. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have decided to start extensively the second-stage program of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits on 1 October this year. This is a key policy of great importance. If this reform is done well, it will be possible to solve once and for all the problem concerning the distribution relationship between the state and enterprise, exert pressure on and motivate the enterprise, help to break up the existing barriers between different departments and between different areas, implement the system of separation between government administration and enterprise management, speed up the process of streamlining government administration and delegating power to lower levels, and create favorable conditions for the reform in other fields.

Therefore, we must regard the second stage of the program of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits as a key step toward the current move of restructuring the economic system in urban areas and resolutely and promptly carry out the plan formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. At the same time, all the enterprises with the necessary conditions should vigorously implement various forms of the economic responsibility system, closely linking the staff's remuneration with their personal work performance and with the efficiency of the enterprise's management and doing away with egalitarianism with respect to distribution. Furthermore, it is necessary to expand the enterprise's power to make its own decisions, continue to reform the commodity circulation system, and actively reform the management system of the building industry and capital construction. The restructuring of the economic system of Xian City must cater to Xian's special needs. We must work out a more substantial implementation plan based on the draft of the reform program submitted to the current meeting for discussion and then carry out the plan in a down-to-earth manner.

To ensure the smooth implementation of the reform, it is necessary to remove all obstacles first. In the main, these obstacles include the influence of "leftist" thinking, old habits, and the idea of solely taking into consideration the partial interests of one's own department, area, and unit. Our leading cadres at all levels must conscientiously follow Comrade Yaobang's instruction -- "Further liberate our minds, be bolder in carrying out reforms, and do our work in a more down-to-earth manner." We must advocate the pioneer spirit of bold reform and eliminate conservative and complacent ideas. We must be quick in discovering good typical examples, summing up new experiences, and solving new problems. We must be bold in throwing away old and outmoded conventions and concepts. We must constantly enhance our understanding of the necessity for reform and increase our ability to carry out reforms through study, practice, and investigations.

Recently, Comrade Chen Yun said: "It is necessary to liberate our minds, seek truth from facts, continue to look for a new path, and work in a down-to-earth manner." I think Comrade Chen Yun's remark should be taken as the guiding ideology of our reform. We must give painstaking guidance to the restructuring of the economic system and prevent loss of enthusiasm as well as deviation from the correct line. We must not only display our initiative in the reform but also adhere to the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts and closely integrating them. The restructuring of the economic system in urban areas is a very complicated problem. And the problems of commodity prices, labor wages, personnel system, and so on especially need to be handled very carefully according to the principles, policies, and measures drawn up by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We must take action instead of bluffing. We should never demand uniformity nor rush headlong into mass action. It is necessary to distinguish specific targets and requirements of reform in economic units from those for other units since they differ. Different prefectures, cities, and counties should also be allowed to adopt different methods and measures and carry out the reform at different speeds since they are faced with different situations. It is necessary to make specific analysis of different problems emerging from the reform. Most units must sum up their experience as soon as they finish the reform and must uphold what is proved to be correct. Those which make mistakes in a certain part of the reform or make a mess of the job do not have to worry, but should promptly correct their mistakes and try again. By and large, as long as we firmly follow the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee and adhere to the ideological line of proceeding in everything from objecti^u realities and seeking truth from facts, we will surely be able to achieve success and win new victories in the reform.

II. On Party Rectification and Correction of Defects

The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has decided to introduce a 3-month stage in party rectification and correction of defects after the stage of comparison and examination. This is an important policy decision based on the practice of party rectification and an important measure to ensure party rectification will not be carried out perfunctorily.

We are not carrying out party rectification for its own sake. Its purpose is to ensure the fulfillment of the goal proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress and the success of socialist modernization. If we do not correct our defects after studying documents, making comparison and examination, and enhancing our understanding, studying and self-examination will be meaningless and we will never achieve the goal of party rectification. For this reason, the CPC Central Committee puts special emphasis on the process of simultaneous party rectification and correction of defects. We should never overlook the process of party rectification and correction of defects but must acquire an in-depth understanding of its necessity and importance. Every party rectification unit must work out its own specific plan. All units are equally required to reach the same high standard and place the same strict demands on themselves. It is necessary to give full play to democracy and the initiative of the masses inside and outside the party by pooling their wisdom and to carry out party rectification and the correction of defects in a down-to-earth manner.

The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has demanded that every party rectification unit concentrate its efforts on the following four tasks: Further rectifying our guiding ideology for vocational work; conscientiously eliminating factionalism and enhancing party spirit; thoroughly investigating and handling cases of serious bureaucracy and seeking personal interests by making use of one's power, which have caused enormous economic and political losses; and conscientiously solving major problems existing in leading bodies. We are faced in our province with problems in all the above four aspects and must deal with them in real earnest. Faced with its own circumstances, each unit should solve all emerging problems and, in the first place, all conspicuous problems, in the specific practice of party rectification and correction of defects. As for the provincial organizations as a whole, it is necessary to emphasize two tasks: first, to rectify the guiding ideology on vocational work and second, to oppose serious bureaucracy.

After all, the reason some of our units have failed to adopt a correct guiding ideology on vocational work is because we have failed to thoroughly eliminate "leftist" influence and extricate ourselves from old and outmoded conventions. Therefore, in rectifying our guiding ideology on vocational work, we must concentrate our efforts on further studying the line, principles, and basic policies of the CPC Central Committee in light of the actual situation and conscientiously eliminate "leftist" influence.

Incorrect guiding ideology on vocational work is displayed in various forms:

1. Engaging in vocational work for its own sake. Some people do not know how to use the party's line, principles, and policies to guide their vocational work and do not take care to subordinate their vocational work to the general goal and general targets of the party.
2. Staying in a rut. Some people refuse to study new problems and are not receptive to new things. They always apply outmoded conventions to changed situations. They continue to carry out to the letter the directives laid down in previous documents no longer in force, despite new decisions and directives issued by the CPC Central Committee.

As a result, their course of action gets them nowhere. In fact, what they do holds the work back rather than advances it.

3. Lacking an overall point of view. In the restructuring of the economic system, some localities and vocational units are bound by the ownership system of their own areas and departments. They are concerned only with partial interests while neglecting the interests of the whole, argue about trivial matters, scramble for power and wealth, and refuse to cooperate and coordinate with each other. Some people even pledge to perfunctorily implement the directives of the CPC Central Committee but absolutely obey the orders from their superior. If they fail to solve this problem but persist on their own path, the program of restructuring the economic system will not be able to go on smoothly.

Therefore, in party rectification and the correction of defects, we should start from correcting the above defects as a step toward rectifying our guiding ideology on vocational work.

So far we have not yet realized clearly enough the perniciousness of bureaucracy which, featuring the lack of a sense of responsibility, has caused remarkable losses to the state. Overlooking the gravity of the problem, we have seldom investigated cases of bureaucracy and have failed to handle them promptly. In the preceding period, we have concentrated our efforts on rectifying the unhealthy tendency of seeking personal interests by making use of one's power. This is a completely necessary measure which should be carried on persistently. Now, we should also note that many other forms of bureaucracy are even more pernicious than the practice of seeking personal interests by making use of power -- sometimes they may cause irremediable harm. Bureaucratic practices of grave irresponsibility have held up many things, or have made us fail to achieve what we should have been able to accomplish, leading to a tremendous waste and loss of materials and money, seriously harming the party and the state politically and economically, and arousing strong discontent among the masses. We should never tolerate such practices but staunchly struggle against them.

We must thoroughly investigate and handle major cases of bureaucratism and, while proceeding with these cases, tackle and solve other related cases. When handling controversial cases, we must first of all thrash out the background and seek truth from facts. If the cases have really resulted in enormous losses to the state, the leading people and those who have been involved in these cases would have to bear the blame, and those who deserve punishment would have to be punished according to party discipline and state law.

The provincial CPC Committee has already made arrangements to eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and solve the major problems existing in leading bodies. All these are important tasks. I am not going to go into detail on them, but I would like to emphasize one point: We must thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." This is an essential issue of principle. Every party member, particularly every responsible cadre of the party, must take a clear-cut stand and must never be vague on the matter.

All the units which have not yet completed comparison and examination must concentrate their efforts on this work. And all the units which have basically completed comparison and examination must conscientiously and meticulously carry out party rectification and correction of defects. If we manage to properly accomplish these two tasks, we will achieve decisive success in the current all-round party rectification. The vast number of areas and units which have not yet started party rectification should also follow this guideline, correct defects before party rectification, and solve those conspicuous problems concerning bureaucracy and the practice of seeking personal interests by making use of power.

III. On Style

Now I would like to talk about leadership style and methods. Viewed from the facts exposed in the comparison and examination by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, we find that bureaucracy actually exists in respect to guidance of work, namely, there are too many general slogans with too little concrete guidance; too many tasks have been assigned without enough follow-up inspection of the implementation; and our leading people have spent too much time in routine work, have been trapped in the "mountain of documents and sea of meetings," and consequently, have failed to spare time and energy to carry out investigations and studies and to deal with key problems. Our party committees at all levels and various departments are affected to different degrees by such practices. Now it is quite clear that eliminating bureaucratism, strengthening investigations and studies, and improving leadership style are important parts of our efforts in smoothly carrying out party rectification and furthering rectification and correction of defects, as well as essential guarantees for expediting the restructuring of the economic system and the success of the "four modernizations."

To overcome bureaucracy, we must first of all make up our minds to get rid of the "five many's" and liberate our leading comrades from routine work and the "mountain of documents and sea of meetings." The provincial CPC Committee must take the lead in getting rid of the "five many's." We have repeatedly emphasized that necessary meetings must be convened and necessary documents issued, but unprepared-for meetings should never be convened and meaningless documents should never be issued. Our principal leading people must do a good job in upholding this principle. Now there are too many publications for internal circulation and too many newsletters, some of which are of poor quality and the others of which are repetitious. It is necessary to reduce their circulation and improve their quality. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government are to take care of this task.

Strengthening the system of the division of labor with individual responsibility under collective leadership is a major problem which calls for further attention. Decisions on all important issues of principle must be made by the collective, not by an individual. Leading people are to take care of the implementation of decisions and the routine work assigned to them. It is not necessary to submit all issues to the party committee for discussion and approval. It is necessary to give full play to the initiative and creativity of all leading members so that they will all make concerted efforts. Furthermore, it is particularly necessary to give full support to those comrades who have newly taken up leading posts so that they can boldly perform their duty and learn from practice.

Strengthening investigations and studies is the fundamental means to improve guiding ideology and leadership style. Practice in the past few years has shown that provincial, prefectural, and county organizations in charge of investigations and studies must not be trimmed but expanded; departments in charge of investigations and studies, vocational work departments, universities and colleges, and scientific and technological research units should join in study projects of some important topics; it is necessary to invite some comrades who have retired to the second line to join as far as they can manage in some investigation work; and prizes can be awarded to those who have done an excellent job in investigations and studies. All these methods to improve investigations and studies can only be successfully implemented if our leading comrades at all levels really attach importance to the work, support it, and personally take care of it.

As soon as a decision is made, it is necessary to promptly make arrangements for the decision to be carried out.

Any opposing opinions can be voiced and the superior should give careful consideration to the opinions of subordinates. However, nobody is allowed to defy orders. Now it is found some localities and departments are actually suffering from the malfeasance of some people who, disregarding the whole situation and being derelict in their duties, always try to shirk responsibility. We must seriously criticize these people and resolutely stop them from continuing their bad practices.

Our leading comrades at all levels must devote more efforts to the study of theory and try their best to enhance their ideological level and working efficiency. They must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and the important works of Comrade Mao Zedong, the selected works of Comrades Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and study again the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to guide their thinking and practice by the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism.

CPPCC INVESTIGATION GROUP ARRIVES IN URUMQI

HK161136 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Headed by Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, the investigation group of the CPPCC National Committee visiting Xinjiang, comprised of 29 people, arrived in Urumqi by plane this morning. Qi Guo, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; and Ismail Yashengnuofu, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Urumqi; vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of democratic parties and local organizations in Xinjiang met the group at the airport.

The investigation group of the CPPCC National Committee visiting Xinjiang will go deep into factories, rural areas, and pastoral areas in Urumqi, Ili, Kashi, Shihezi, and Turpan to conduct investigation and inspection and give guidance in regard to the issues of economic structural reform and of implementing the production responsibility system in our region.

BEIJING BROADCAST ANNIVERSARY TO TAIWAN MARKED

0W162106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Central People's Radio Broadcasting Station held a tea party at the Beijing Nationalities Palace in Beijing this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of its beam to Taiwan.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, wrote an inscription to mark this occasion as follows: "Use every possible means to carry out broadcasting work well and serve the peaceful reunification of the motherland."

Attending the tea party were vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Hu Juewen, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici and Hu Yuzhi; and vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao and Miao Yuntai.

Vice Chairman Hu Juewen delivered a speech at the tea party. He said: "Under the historic conditions of temporary separation along the straits for the past 2 to 3 decades, the radio broadcast programs of the motherland beamed to Taiwan are of particular significance. Especially since the announcement of the message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued on New Year's Day 1979 by the NPC Standing Committee, the radio broadcast programs beamed to Taiwan have timely and realistically relayed information to the Taiwan compatriots from the motherland, popularized government policies, and relayed the friendly sentiments of the compatriots on the mainland. They have attained remarkable results after a lengthy period." Hu Juewen also encouraged those comrades who are engaged in radio broadcasting work to make persistent efforts in effectively serving the people on Taiwan. He said: "We optimistically believe that the people along the Strait are a decisive force in pushing history forward. As long as the compatriots on both sides of the Strait are able to maintain contact and reach mutual understanding, the day of realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland is just around the corner."

At the tea party, Yang Zhaolin, director of the Central Broadcasting Station, reviewed the history in developing broadcasting programs beamed to Taiwan.

Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; and Yu Wen, responsible person of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, also spoke at the tea party, warmly congratulating the Central Broadcasting Station for its fine programs beamed to Taiwan. Also attending today's tea party were responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, and celebrities from all walks of life, totaling more than 400 people.

CHINA NEWS EDITORIAL WELCOMES FREED HIJACKERS

OW161027 Taipei CNA in English 0941 GMT 16 Aug 84

["Welcome to Freedom" -- CNA headline]

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — Following is an editorial carried by today's CHINA NEWS on welcome to freedom.

After more than 15 months, the six freedom seekers from Communist China have finally arrived in their free motherland. We welcome them and also send our heartiest thanks to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its decision to free these six people.

Korea's decision to release the defectors is one of humanity and is further proof of their friendship towards the Republic of China. Even though the six have been in jail for over a year, the Korean Government's handling of the case demonstrates its true respect for the law, its advocacy of freedom, and deep respect for human dignity. An official announcement from the Seoul government said that "On the basis of humanitarianism, they will be allowed to choose their destination on their own free will." But it was clear beforehand that from the start, their destination was Free China.

The six freedom fighters are Wang Yen-ta, Chuo Chang-jen, Chiang Hung-chun, An Chien-Wei, Wu Yun-fei and Kao Tang-ping. On May 5, 1983, these six people risked their lives and diverted a British-built Trident jetliner on a flight on the China mainland to the Republic of Korea for the direct purpose of defecting to the Republic of China. The aircraft, with 90 passengers, took off from Shenyang, flew over North Korea and landed at a military base east of Seoul. The six were tried by the Seoul court, sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to six years, and jailed.

We deeply respect the heroic action by these people and their determination to fight their way to freedom and escape the communist tyranny on the mainland.

The horrible loss of life on the mainland under communism has revealed that it is a terrible blight on humankind. At least 30 million people have died of famine and economic chaos induced by the Great Leap Forward during the reign of Mao Tse-tung, and the figures continue to mount under Teng Hsiao-ping. These statistics were based on demographic data newly released by the Peking regime itself, so they are unable to deny it. To these 30 million deaths in the 1958-61 period must be added the 30 million or more who were literally murdered by the communist system during the period of the Cultural Revolution, in slave labor camps, and throughout its miserable period of occupation of the Chinese mainland since 1949.

The six new "Free Chinese" are expected to call on our government officials and the people of the ROC to thank them for their support that led to their release. Also planned is a tour of the island before setting down to start a new life of freedom.

According to the leader, Chao, several fellow passengers aboard the Trident jetliner expressed their wishes to defect, but were unable to do so because they had not made arrangements for their families left on the mainland.

Again, we welcome these six heroic freedom seekers to their motherland, the bastion of national revival.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EFFORTS TO FREE HIJACKERS

OW170331 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung indicated Thursday that the Governments of the Republic of China and South Korea have, from the beginning, understood quite well each other's basic positions relating to the case of the Trident-six freedom seekers, including Chuo Chang-jen.

Facts have proved, with the passing of time, that this nation attained what it had set out for, Minister Chu said.

The minister made a report Thursday to the Executive Yuan on the government's efforts in negotiating with the Korean authorities on the release of the six freedom seekers since their arrival in Seoul after forcing a Chinese Communist Trident jetliner to South Korea May 5 last year.

The foreign minister pointed out that during the past more than one year, after many contacts, the two sides knew that South Korean authorities would take administrative measures at a proper time to send the six to Taipei following judicial proceedings.

The Korean Government, in handling the case, based its actions on the following points:
Observing international law and the realities of the international situation;
Respecting the personal wills of the six persons as well as human rights;
Valuing the friendship with the Republic of China.

This nation's position was:

The case was not a simple hijacking. It was a political case, as the six sought political freedom.

The Chinese Government asked the Korean authorities to send the six to Taipei after taking necessary procedures.

The aim of the Chinese Government was to prevent the six freedom seekers from being sent back to the Chinese mainland and to enable them to come here as soon as possible, Chu said.

Although some difficulties arose in relations between the two nations during the time the six freedom seekers were in South Korea, Chu stated, both sides hoped that their basic relations would not be affected by the case.

Minister Chu stressed that as relations with South Korea are important links in the chain in the nation's foreign relations as a whole, he urged the Chinese Government agencies to step up efforts, based on the traditional friendship, to advance mutual relations between Taipei and Seoul.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS RELEASED HIJACKERS

OW170333 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug 16 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Thursday the superiority of the free and democratic system in the Republic of China has been deeply engraved on the minds of the foreign visitors who have visited both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Minister Chu made the remarks while receiving the Trident-six freedom seekers at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to statistics compiled by the government agencies, including the Foreign Ministry, the Economics Ministry, and the Government Information Office, around 6,000 to 7,000 foreign visitors come here each year at the government's invitation, the minister said, adding that many of them have also visited the China mainland and they can make an objective comparison between the two systems on the respective sides of the Taiwan Straits.

The minister also said that the government and people here are confident in that the Republic of China is on the winner's side merely because of the free and democratic political policy the ROC Government follows.

Meanwhile, the Trident-six expressed their gratitude toward the Foreign Ministry for its continuous efforts to secure their freedom during the past 15 months.

They also stressed that their return is a big diplomatic victory of the Republic of China.

PRC BASIC LAW FOR HONG KONG REPORTED SET FOR 1990

HK170256 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 84 pp 1, 10

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The basic law will be enacted around 1990 -- a few years earlier than originally planned. This was decided after talks in Peking last month between the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the British Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Governor, Sir Edward Youde.

According to an article in the latest issue of WIDE ANGLE Magazine, which will be published tomorrow, the earlier date is to ensure a smooth transition. The article is written by Jiang Weiwen.

The earlier completion of the basic law is thought to be geared to administrative reforms leading up to 1997.

The Green Paper on representative government makes no specific recommendation for the period between 1991 and 1997.

If the basic law is enacted by then, it certainly will give a guideline to the administrative development of Hong Kong after 1990 until 1997 and beyond.

It had been reported earlier that China planned to enact the basic law two or three years before 1997.

If the WIDE ANGLE report is correct, it may mean that China and Britain have reached certain understanding on the political development during the transitional period. Political observers said Britain might have begun to consult China on Hong Kong's administrative reforms. They noted that Government circles had started talking about keeping political reforms in line with the conditions in China.

The secretary for District Administration, Mr David Akers-Jones, said during a seminar on Sunday that the political system to be developed in Hong Kong must be compatible with the overall structure and system of China.

Two Legislative Councillors, Mr Stephen Cheong and Mr Allen Lee, also mentioned the importance of having a dialogue with China on the political development of Hong Kong.

According to a Chinese source, the issue of political developments in Hong Kong was also discussed at the recent meeting between Sir Geoffrey and the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping. Mr Deng reportedly asked Sir Geoffrey not to "impose a pre-arranged set of people on the future Special Administrative Region Government of Hong Kong."

When the Green Paper was published last month, the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry said China had "no obligation" to honour the proposed political reforms in the Green Paper.

The WIDE ANGLE report also sheds light on the work of the joint liaison group. The work of the group will be divided into two stages. In the first stage the group will concentrate on Hong Kong's external relations and various agreements with other countries. In the second, the group will touch more on measures to ensure a smooth handover. The report said the two groups will have five members each and the head of each team will be an official holding an ambassadorial rank. There will also be specialist sub-groups under the liaison group.

TA KUNG PAO CRITICIZES SOVIET ATTACKS ON GDR

HK160737 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 16 Aug 84 p 2

[From "The Past Week" Column: "Why This Hysteria?"]

[Text] The Soviet attacks on the rapprochement of East and West Germany have become ever more hysterical. It indicates a new breach in the inter-Warsaw Pact relations.

This has not been the first breach of its kind. Yugoslavia and Albania, for quite opposite reasons and under quite different circumstances, have split with the Soviet Union and till now have not yet really patched up their relations. Hungary, at the time when Khrushchev came into power, had almost a revolution against Moscow, only to be suppressed in blood, and since then it has quietly moved away from Moscow's mode of socialist development. Poland and Czechoslovakia have twice tried to cut loose from Moscow's tight control, but Dubcek's attempt at reforming his country's economy was cut short by Soviet tanks. Romania has maintained an independent policy in its foreign relations, especially its relations with the West. This has left all but two European countries in the Warsaw Pact which have been consistently loyal to Moscow. They are Bulgaria and East Germany. The latter's move towards its compatriots in defiance of Moscow's warning is something very bitter for the latter to swallow. The Kremlin is obviously worried, very much worried.

On the 14th anniversary of Moscow's no-war pact with West Germany, the TASS said something which is very revealing: The Soviet Union, according to TASS, is not prepared to sanction a change of order in Eastern Europe. In other words, the post-World War II frontiers which West Germany recognized at the signing of that pact are sacred, and the division of Germany is permanent.

The post-war fear of a reunited Germany was partly responsible for the division of not only Europe, but also of Germany. But now divisions like this could only be like time bombs, ticking away.

Detente is an idea first conceived by Khrushchev. The present closer relations between the two parts of Germany are merely a logical result of the detente between the East and the West. And yet Moscow is already hopping mad. Does it then really want detente at all?

In reply to a warning given by Sean Macbride, Nobel and Lenin Peace Prize winner, on nuclear war, Konstantin Chernenko said:

"On our part we have often stated that we would like to have good relations with the United States.... But, in such matters there has to be a corresponding will shown by both sides."

Very well said. But his words sounded hollow when one noticed how he tried to wriggle out of the proposal for talks to ban nuclear weapon from space he himself had made.

At least for the time being, the Soviet Union evidently prefers a cold-war atmosphere to detente or even the shadow of a detente. Is the Kremlin badly in need of a cold-war atmosphere to hold down its fraternal allies in Europe?

OFFICIAL CONFIDENT ON TEXTILE TALKS WITH U.S.

HK170346 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Aug 84 Business Standard Supplement
P 1

[By Donald Chan]

[Excerpts] The Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Eric Ho, said Hong Kong might consider taking its case against the proposed U.S. rules on textile imports to the world trade body GATT if negotiations with the U.S. authorities failed. But, Mr Ho said, he was confident that an agreement will be reached with U.S. authorities during talks in Washington on August 20 and 21 since their case was strong. Mr Ho spoke to the press after the Textiles Advisory Board met to discuss the strategy to be adopted by the Hong Kong team at the Washington talks. He said the ultimate aim of the delegation is to pursue for the cancellation of the new origin rules. Mr Ho said members of the advisory board agreed on a comprehensive approach to the issue to be adopted at the Washington talks, but refused to give details.

He said Hong Kong's stand in opposing the proposed new regulations is correct. The U.S. Government has violated the basic principles of bilateral consultations provided for under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. When asked if the delegation failed to persuade the U.S. Government to withdraw the new origin rules, Mr Ho said it is possible that Hong Kong would put forward the case to GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade).

He said many nations will support Hong Kong. However, Mr Ho said the Trade Department would not take any legal action when he was asked to comment on the knitwear manufacturers' plans. The Joint Committee of Knitwear Association has employed a U.S. lawyer and they might apply for an injunction from U.S. federal courts on the new origin rules. Mr Ho said he would not comment on the Joint Committee's affairs but would meet the U.S. lawyer today to exchange views.

When asked whether Hong Kong will join China in opposing the origin rules, he said it is a matter which concerns Hong Kong and the United States, and will not involve China. Mr Ho said trade officer had been flooded with calls on the hot-line service from manufacturers of medium or small sized textiles factories. All are worried over the origin rules.

Hong Kong's delegation to the U.S. is being led by the Director of Trade, Mr Hamish Macleod. In addition to Deputy Director of Trade, Mr Robert Footman, and principal trade officer, Mrs Maureen Chan, Mr Macleod will be assisted by industrial advisers Mr Stephen Cheong and Mr Kenneth Fang, both of whom are members of the Textiles Advisory Board. A Trade Department spokesman said: "The presence of the two industrial advisers underlines the deep concern which the Hong Kong government and the trade attach to this important issue. The official negotiators can seek immediate trade advice from Mr Cheong and Mr Fang on any matters of substance raised by the United States during the consultations," the spokesman said. The delegation will leave Hong Kong tomorrow.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Joint Committee of Knitwear Association had a meeting with the U.S. lawyer, Mr M. Ambrose yesterday morning. According to the chairman of the joint committee, Mr Kenneth Fang, they will invite U.S. customs officials through the U.S. Consulate to visit textile factories here for them to gain a better understanding of the textile manufacturing process here. Mr Fang said the lawyer will be going back to the United States tomorrow to continue his search for more information on the issue.

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